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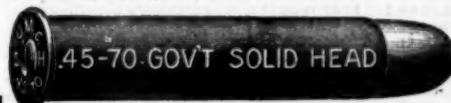
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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., May 29, 1893.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1893.

By direction of the President the retirement from active service, on this date, by operation of law, of Brigadier General Charles Sutherland, Surgeon General of the Army, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced.

Commissioned in 1832, General Sutherland has passed successfully through all the grades in his department, and, for a period of over forty years, has discharged with ability the functions of the several positions held by him, from assistant surgeon to Surgeon General.

During the late war he served at the bombardment of Fort Pickens, Florida, and assault on Wilson's Camp on Santa Rosa Island, and, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the campaign, siege, and surrender of Vicksburg. For war service he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

The valuable services rendered by him during his long career as an officer, and his worth as a man, assure for him, in the future, the honor and appreciation to which he is entitled.

L. A. GRANT, Acting Secretary of War.

General Sutherland will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., May 20, 1893.

Published instructions relative to flags of truce for their formation and guidance of all concerned.

CIR. 4, DEPT. ARIZONA, May 22, 1893.

The Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad having been completed from Ash Fork, Arizona, a station on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, freight and passengers for that post may now be sent via the above route.

Separate bills of lading and transportation requests will be issued over this road.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McCook:

EDGAR S. DUDLEY, Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, A. A. Adj.-General.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. L. Bradley, now at Ft. McKinney, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O. until further orders. It is impracticable for this soldier to carry rations of any kind (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. Denis Kieffer, on duty at Fort Barancas, Fla., has been granted three months' furlough under General Orders No. 80 and is to be given his discharge at the expiration provided he make timely application therefor. This is the first case on record where a commissary sergeant secures his discharge under the veteran act.—*Kansas City Times*. [But he hasn't asked for a discharge, and the chances are he won't, but he will be returned to duty when his furlough is up.—*Ed. JOURNAL*]

Medical Departments.

Capt. Francis J. Ives, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Sill, O. T., for duty during the temporary absence of Capt. Blair D. Taylor, asst. surg. (S. O. 50, May 16, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Louis Brochemin, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as examiner of recruits in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 40, May 16, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Charles Willcox, asst. surg., will, until further orders, report at the rendezvous in San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and attend at the rendezvous for such time as may be necessary for examination of recruits presented by the recruiting officer (S. O. 40, May 16, D. Cal.).

Col. Joseph B. Smith, A. S. G., medical director, will make an inspection of the post of Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 41, May 19, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, asst. surg., Fort Meade, S. D., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty with troops in the National Park during the season (S. O. 69, May 25, D. Dak.).

Capt. Wm. C. Shannon, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty under the International Railway Commission (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. C. Shannon, asst. surg., now in Washington, D. C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will report to the Surgeon-General for duty in his office, vice Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., relieved, at his own request, and will report to the C. O. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., for duty (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Wm. F. Lewis, asst. surg. (recently appointed), will proceed from Kingston, N. C., to Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., for duty (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Curtis E. Price, asst. surg. (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

Leave for 15 days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Bowie, A. T., is granted Capt. Richard W. Johnson, asst. surg. (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.).

Major John Brooke, surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Wolverton, D. S. G., to take effect upon the completion of his duty as a member of the board of medical officers appointed by S. O. 98, May 2, 1893, H. Q. A. (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Meade, S. D., will grant to Private Ruben Fleisman, H. C., a furlough for three months (S. O. 63, May 17, D. Dak.).

Hospl. Steward Edward Carter (appointed May 24, 1893), now at Fort Logan, Colo., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

The following transfer to the Hospital Corps, changes of stations, and assignments to duty of enlisted men are made: Recruit Wm. D. Abbott, now at Columbus Bks., O., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private—he will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Pvt. Charles MacGregor, now at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., is transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn.; Acting Hospl. Steward Oscar F. Temple, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., is transferred to Fort Riley, Kas.; Act. Hospl. Steward Stephen M. Young, now awaiting orders at Vancouver Bks., Wash., is transferred for duty at that post from Fort Canby, Wash. (S. O. May 31, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Lieut.-Col. George E. Glenn, D. P. M. G., will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Pembina, N. D., in consequence of the inability of compliance by Major Arthur with S. O. 55, c. 2, D. Dak., because of obstructions to travel (S. O. 65, May 17, D. Dak.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of April 30 as follows: By Major J. P. Baker, at camp U. S. troops, composed of Troops A and D, 21 Cav., from Fort Wingate, N. M., in the field at or near Fruitland, N. M., via Durango, Colo. (S. O. 80, May 22, D. Ariz.).

The following payment of the troops in the Dept. of the Platte for the muster of May 31 will be made: Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. D., and Fort Robinson, Neb. Major John S. Witcheer will proceed to and pay the troops stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. Major Wm. H. Comery, at Fort Omaha, Bellevue Rifle Range and Sidney, Neb.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Ft. Logan, Colo., and General Service Detachment at Department Headquarters (S. O. 49, May 24, D. Platte.).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of May 31: Lieut.-Col. George W. Candee, the general service detachment at Dept. Hdqrs. and the troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Forts Brady, Mackinac and Wayne, Mich. Major James R. Roche, at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo. Major George W. Baird, at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Newport Bks. and Fort Thomas, Ky., and Columbus Bks., O. Major George R. Smith, at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas. (S. O. 52, May 24, D. Mo.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of May 31 as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. P. Canby, at San Diego Bks., Cal., troops detached from post, and general service clerks and messengers at Department headquarters; Major A. S. Towar, at Fort Marcy, N. M., and troops detached from posts, and at Whipple Bks., A. T., and troops detached from post (S. O. 81, May 25, D. Ariz.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, O. D., are detailed as members of the board of ordnance officers appointed by War Department order of July 22, 1884, for the purpose of testing rifle cannon, vice Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Parker and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., relieved (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Marcus W. Lyon, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Charles H. Chinn, now at Junction City, Ky., having relinquished the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will proceed from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Fort Pulaski, Ga., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Albert Stout, who will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., to await orders for retirement (S. O. May 31, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 24, is granted Post Chaplain J. H. Macomber, with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 41, May 19, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty days, is granted Post Chaplain George Robinson (S. O. 52, May 24, D. Mo.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., A. C. F. G. H. and K, Ft. Grant; D, Ft. Apache, B and E, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, San Carlos, Ariz.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, having been relieved from duty as aide-de-camp, to take effect June 14, will on that date proceed to join his troop (S. O. May 29, H. Q. A.).

The following appointments were made in Troop G: Appointed corporals, Lance Corp. Lewis Winger, vice Ernst, promoted sergeant, and Pvt. Wm. McKenzie, vice Wilson, reduced (Orders 32, May 27, 1st Cav.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, C, D, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and J, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Capt. F. W. Sibley, having been reported as able to perform duty with his troop, is relieved, to date June 1, from further operation of S. O. 5, D. Ariz., and will proceed from San Diego Bks., Cal., to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 81, May 25, D. Ariz.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and E, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; J, Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

Troop B (Johnson's), O (Bourke's), E (Etting's) and (Besche's), will march to Fort McIntosh and there, with the headquarters of the regiment and Troops A (MacKay's) and G (Hardie's), will take rail transportation: Troops A and B to Fort Reno, Ok. T.; Troops C, E and G to Fort Riley, Kas., and Troop I to Fort Sill, Ok. T.; Troops D (Chase's) and K (Hunter's), will take rail transportation from Fort Sam Houston; Troop D to Fort Supply, Ind. T., and Troop K to Fort Reno, Ok. T.; Troops F (Dodge's) will take rail transportation from Fort Hancock to Fort Riley, Kas.; Troop H (Drew's), with the second major, will take rail transportation from Camp Eagle Pass to Fort Sill, Ok. T. (S. O. 59, May 26, D. Tex.).

The following assignments to stations are made of field officers and troops not provided for in G. O. 36, H. Q. A., on their arrival in the Dept. of Missouri: Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Parington and Troops A, B and K, Fort Reno, O. T.; Major Henry W. Wells, Jr., and Troops H and I to Fort Sill, O. T.; Troop D to Fort Supply, I. T. (G. O. 10, May 24, D. Mo.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, E, G, K, and L, Ft. Reno, Ok. T.; D, and H, Ft. Sill, Ok. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

To carry out the provisions of G. O. 36, H. Q. A., the following directions are given and movements ordered: Upon arrival in the Dept. of Texas the 5th Cavalry will take station as follows: Troops A (Augur's) and H (Schuyler's) at Fort Sam Houston; Troops C (Hall's) and D (Thomas's) at Fort McIntosh; Troop B (Watts's) at Fort Clark; Troop F (Paddock's) at Camp Eagle Pass; Troops E (Forbush's) and (Andrus's) at Fort Ringgold; Troops G (Wheeler's) and K (Bishop's) at Fort Brown; the second major (Wagner) at Fort Brown; the third major (Moore's) at Fort Sam Houston; Troop G will report to the C. O. Fort Ringgold, for temporary duty until the arrival of Troop I, and will then join its proper station, Fort Brown (S. O. 59, May 26, D. Tex.).

The C. O. Fort Clark will send a detachment of one officer and 15 men to Camp Eagle Pass, to arrive not later than June 10, to remain there until relieved by Troop F, when it will return to Fort Clark (S. O. 59, May 26, D. Tex.).

Leave for four months, to date from May 17, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Francis Moore (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Albert E. Woodson, recruiting officer, Louisville, Ky., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Middleborough, Ky., June 8, 15, 22, and 29, and on completion of the duty will rejoin his station (S. O. 115, May 26, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. Jacob A. Augur is granted leave for four months, to take effect about July 5 (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqs., A, E, G, H, K, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; B, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; D and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; C, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher is relieved from further duty assigned him in S. O. 43, D. Platte (S. O. 49, May 24, D. Platte.).

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Harrington K. West, from Troop I to B, and John T. Nance, from Troop B to I (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.). 1st Lieut. John T. Nance is relieved from duty pertaining to the militia of Arkansas, and will join his troop (I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.) (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, D, D*, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F, Fort Myer, Va.; L, Ft. Sill, Ok. T.—Indian troop.—On detached service in Dept. of Texas.

The troops of the 7th Cavalry on duty in the Dept. of Texas are assigned to stations as follows: Troop C (Jackson's) at Fort Hancock; Troop G (Egery's) at Fort Clark; Troop D (Godfrey's) at Fort Sam Houston. These troops will remain in the present camp until further orders (S. O. 59, May 26, D. Tex.).

Pending the arrival of the 5th Cavalry, a detachment of 25 men of Troop D, under 1st Lieut. H. Slocum, will proceed to Fort Brown for temporary duty, relieving Troop B, 31 Cav., and upon being relieved by Troop K, 5th Cav., the detachment will return to its present camp. The C. O. Fort Bliss will send a detachment of one officer and 15 men to Ft. Hancock, to arrive not later than June 10, to remain there until relieved by Troop C, when it will return to Fort Bliss (S. O. 59, May 26, D. Tex.).

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, assistant to the Inspector General, Dept. of East, will proceed to Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain; Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield; Saint John's Military School, Manlius; Cornell University, Ithaca; and National Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 114, May 26, D. East.).

The following is the average per cent. made by the four troops during recent revolver practice mounted and dismounted:

Troop H (Capt. De Rudio)	81
Troop I (Capt. Garlington)	81
Troop A (Capt. Gresham)	81
Troop E (Capt. Fuller)	79

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Leave to Sept. 1, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted Capt. Wm. Shunk (S. O. May 26, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Joseph A. Gaston, adjt., Fort Meade, S. D., will proceed to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and conduct a detachment of recruits for the 8th Cavalry to Fort Meade (S. O. 65, May 17, D. Dak.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and C, Fort Du Chesse, Utah; F, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; K, Fort Meade, Va.

Capt. John S. Loud, Fort Robinson, Neb., will report not later than May 30 for duty in connection with the inspection and purchase of cavalry horses to be delivered under contract (S. O. 49, May 24, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Misner.

Hdqs., B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Baker, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, Fort Custer, Mont., will stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Dakota to enable him to comply with the requirements of S. O. 100, H. Q. A. (S. O. 67, May 24, Dak.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; B, C, D, and F, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; H, and Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

During the warm season, the officers stationed at Fort Columbus are authorized to wear, when not on duty, a white duck or white flannel suit, with blue or white straw hat of uniform pattern, with blue or white uniform, as prescribed in A. R. 1767 and 1772; also white straw hat of uniform pattern, with blue or white uniform, as prescribed in A. R. 1767 and 1772.

Enlisted men at that post are also authorized to wear a straw hat of uniform pattern, as prescribed in A. R. 1818, when on fatigue or not on duty (S. O. 114, May 29, D. East.)

2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe will proceed to Fort Columbus and report to conduct a detachment of prisoners to the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 114, May 29, D. East.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about June 4, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. Chamberlaine (S. O. 115, May 31, D. East.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of the duty devolved upon him by S. O. 114, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe (S. O. 116, June 1, D. East.)

Sergt. Joseph P. Scannell, Bat. B, tried for absence without leave, was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded in orders and to be confined to the limits of post for 30 days. Major-Gen. Howard, however, mitigated the reprimand portion to a reprimand to be verbally administered by the battery commander.

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.
Hdgrs., D. E. I. K. and J. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C. Washburn, Fla.; D. C. A. and G. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H. Key West, Fla.; I. H. and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins is relieved, and Capt. J. B. Burbank is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of examining artillery and cavalry horses (S. O. 59, May 26, D. East.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. A. Kobbie is extended three days (S. O. 113, May 27, D. East.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin is extended three days (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect about June 7, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams (S. O. 116, June 1, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.
Hdgrs., A. G. I. and M. Washington Bks., D. C.; H. Fort Adams, R. I.; C. D. and J. Ft. McHenry, Md.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; E. H. and K. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Bats. A, D, L and M arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, and went into camp for a season of artillery practice. They will return to Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry about the end of June.

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.
Hdgrs., R. D. F. H. K. and L. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and G. Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1 next, is granted Major John A. Darling, with permission to apply for an extension of 12 days (S. O. 40, May 16, D. Col.)

Major Marcus P. Miller is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of the State of Massachusetts at South Framingham, Mass., June 6 to 10, and July 18 to 22; at Hingham, Mass., July 11 to 15, and at Essex, Mass., Aug. 8 to 12 (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.
Hdgrs., A. B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; C and F, at World's Fair, Chicago.—Indian company.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about May 29, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Neary, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 67, May 22, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel Robert H. Hall.
Hdgrs., A, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and F, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

The undersigned having received and accepted the appointment of brigadier general in the Army, hereby relinquishes the command of the 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry. It is with deep regret that he severs his personal and official relations with a regiment that has so honorable a history, and that has contributed to the glorious history of the United States for more than eighty years.

It has been the good fortune of the undersigned to command this regiment for eleven years without serious conflict with officer or man, and, to enforce creditable discipline without serious punishment to any one soldier or officer. This is due chiefly to the high qualifications of the company and staff officers and the good character of the men.

To the field and staff officers and to the intelligent non-commissioned staff the undersigned extends his hearty thanks for the efficiency and integrity with which their duties have always been discharged and which have rendered the labor of commanding a regiment both easy and pleasant. Signed, WILLIAM P. CARLIN, Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., late Col., 4th Inf. (Orders 39, May 21, 4th Inf.)

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cook will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, for station temporarily, on his return from leave (S. O. 95, May 24, D. Col.)

Col. Robert H. Hall is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard, State of New York, at Peekskill, N. Y., June 10 to July 30. He will report by letter to the Governor of New York for such service as may be required of him during the encampment, and at the proper time will proceed to the camp and enter upon the duty assigned him (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.
Hdgrs., D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; H and I, Jackson Bks.; A, C and G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, inspector of small arms practice Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 51, May 20, D. Mo.)

The trial at Mobile of Pvt. Wm. H. Wise, Co. G, charged with the murder of the Indians, Dittson and Dutchy, on Mount Vernon Reservation on the night of March 12, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. The Government examined Capt. Watherspoon, Capt. Romney and Major Russell as to the reputation borne by Dutchy as a turbulent, violent man, and to Wise's reputation for peace and quiet. Capt. Watherspoon testified that the Indian did not have the turbulent reputation ascribed to him by the several witnesses examined for the defense; the others did not know his reputation. All three officers testified that Wise bore the reputation of being a quiet and peaceable man.

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.
Hdgrs., B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

The following appointment of a non-commissioned officer was made in Co. B: Pvt. Michael McCarthy to be corporal, vice Swim, reduced (Orders 52, May 26, 6th Inf.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Constant Williams, Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 48, May 23, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdgrs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, from Co. B to K, and George W. Ruthers, from Co. K to B (S. O., May 25, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.
Hdgrs., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; I, Ft. Barranca, Fla.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 50, May 16, D. Mo.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdgrs., A, C, D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; B, and E, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Fort Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.
Hdgrs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks. Ala.—Indian company.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Abbot, Jr. (S. O., May 26, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Richard Combs is assigned to station at Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 70, May 26, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs., C, D, and G, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. John B. Guthrie will proceed from Antlers, I. T., to Fort Reno, O. T., on public business (S. O. 50, May 16, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Ogden (S. O., May 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on completion of the cases before the G. C. M. at Fort Supply, is granted 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington (S. O. 52, May 24, D. Mo.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, and G, Vancouver Bks. Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. C. H. Martin was ordered to report for temporary duty with Capt. Carpenter's Co. G, near Tacoma, Wash. (S. O. 92, May 19, D. Col.)

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on public business (S. O. 95, May 24, D. Col.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 10, is granted 2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer (S. O. 50, May 16, D. Mo.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

Sergt. J. W. Baker, Co. E, for absence without leave and breaking arrest has been reduced and fined \$5.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by S. O. 46, Dept. Platte, is granted Major Harry C. Egbert, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 49, May 24, D. Platte.)

So much of S. O. 118 as relates to Major Wm. H. Bisbee is modified so as to direct him to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with his regiment upon the return to duty from leave of Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cook, 4th Inf. (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Zales.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. T. Wood, A. A. Q. M., will proceed to Hillsboro, Denton, Gainesville, Whitewright and Dallas, Tex., for the purpose of receiving for the Q. M. Dept. such artillery and cavalry horses as may be accepted by the board of officers appointed for this purpose (S. O. 58, May 24, D. Tex.)

Lieut.-Col. J. Ford Kent, A. I. G., will proceed to Minneapolis, Minn., on inspection service in connection with the University of Minnesota (S. O. 65, May 17, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, from July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Duval (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Ewell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. C and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdgrs., A, C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F, G, and I, Fort Sidney, Neb.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., now at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., will proceed to the station of his company, Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 48, May 23, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Fort Pembina, N. D.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, Fort Keogh, Mont., will proceed to Columbus Bks., Ohio, to take charge of and conduct a detachment of recruits for the 22d Infantry to Fort Keogh (S. O. 66, May 20, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to visit Canada, to take effect about July 15, is granted 1st Sergt. Eugene Turcor, Co. B (S. O. 67, May 22, D. Dak.)

Leave from July 1 to Sept. 1 is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton (S. O., May 26, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.
Hdgrs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

Capt. David B. Wilson is granted leave for three months, to take effect between June 1 and 15 (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see Page 684.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., May 27, 1893.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Infantry Arm

(See assignments to regiments in this week's JOURNAL.)

Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignment to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Col. Robt. H. Hall (promoted from Lieut. col., 6th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., to date from May 18, 1893, vice Carlin, appointed brig. gen.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert (promoted from maj., 17th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., to date from May 18, 1893, vice Hall, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general Dept. of the East for assignment to a station.

Maj. Wm. H. Bisbee (promoted from capt., 4th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., to date from May 18, 1893, vice Egbert, promoted. He will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell for duty with his regiment.

Capt. Chas. W. Mason (promoted from 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., Co. H, to date from May 18, 1893, vice Bisbee, promoted.

Capt. Arthur Williams (promoted from 1st Lieut., R. Q. M., 3d Inf.), to the 3d Inf., Co. B, to date from May 18, 1893, vice Thompson, retired.

Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn (promoted from 1st Lieut., 10th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. K, to date from May 19, 1893, vice Stiles, retired.

1st Lieut. Ernesto V. Smith (promoted from 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.), to the 4th Inf., Co. K, to date from May 18, 1893, vice Morriam, retired. He will remain on duty with the 3d Infantry until further orders.

1st Lieut. George B. Duncan (promoted from 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., Co. G, to date from May 18, 1893, vice Mason, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 6th Infantry until further orders.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams (promoted from 2d Lieut., 15th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. A, to date from May 18, 1893, vice Brumback, resigned. He will join his proper station.

1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee (promoted from 2d Lieut., 17th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. K, to date from May 19, 1893, vice Seyburn, promoted. He will join his proper station.

1st Lieut. Chas. G. Dwyer (promoted from 2d Lieut., 21st Inf.), to the 3d Inf., Co. F, to date from May 22, 1893, vice Butler, appointed R. Q. M. He will remain on duty with the 21st Infantry until further orders.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Robinson, Neb., May 25. Detail: Capt. Clarence A. Steadman, 9th Cav.; Edward Everts, ass't. surg.; and Joseph Garrard, 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker and Gonzales S. Bingham, 3d Lieut. John H. Alexander, Lawson M. Fuller and Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 47, May 20, D. Platte.)

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 26. Detail: Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Capt. Casper H. Conrad and George K. McGunagle, 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell and Samuel E. Smiley, 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Jamison and George M. D. Weeks, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 53, May 24, D. Mo.)

At Fort McPherson, Ga., June 5. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capt. John G. Turnbull, Lewis Smith and Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, Joseph M. Califf and C. W. Hobbs, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, Jay E. Hoffer and Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Birkbimer, adj't., 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 114, May 20, D. East.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., June 1. Detail: Major John H. Patterson, Capt. Joseph Hale, Melville C. Wilkinson, John W. Hannay and Arthur Williams, 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Neary, Horace M. Howe and Jas. T. Moore, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 71, May 27, D. Dak.)

At Fort Yates, N. D., June 6, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 13th Inf. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John H. Page and Maj. Emerson H. Liscum, 23d Inf.; Capt. Chas. L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; Eugene A. Ellis and John Guest, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Danl. F. Anglum, 12th Inf.; Henry C. Fisher, Med. Dept., and George J. Godfrey, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 69, May 25, D. Dak.)

Army Boards.

A board of officers to consist of 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., and H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., is appointed to meet at Hillsboro, Tex., on May 29, and from that point the board will proceed to Denton, Gainesville, Whitewright and Dallas, Tex., or to such of those places as may be found necessary, for the purpose of examining artillery and cavalry horses (S. O. 58, May 24, D. Tex.)

Inspections of Cavalry Horses.

The post quartermaster at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is designated, in conjunction with a civilian inspector to be employed by him, to inspect, receive, pay for and distribute 20 horses for the cavalry service for the troops of the 10th Cavalry. Capt. Chas. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., is designated to examine the horses before they are finally accepted. The post quartermaster at Fort Meade, S. D., is designated, in conjunction with a civilian inspector, to inspect, receive, pay for and distribute 35 horses for the cavalry service for the troops of the 8th Cavalry. Capt. Argalus G. Hennico, 8th Cav., is designated to examine the horses delivered. 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, R. Q. M., 25th Inf., post quartermaster at Fort Missoula, Mont., is designated, in conjunction with a civilian inspector, to inspect, receive, pay for and distribute 120 horses for the cavalry service about to be delivered at Dillon, Mont., and 32 horses about to be delivered at stations on the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Bozeman and Helena, Mont. These horses will be colored and distributed as follows: 35 to Fort Buford, all bay; 38 to Fort Keogh—Troop L, 8th Cav., 22 bay or dark brown; Troop A, 10th Cav., 16 bay; 34 to Fort Custer, all bay; 23 to Fort Yates, 18 black and 10 bay; 22 to Fort Custer, all bay; 10 to Fort Yellowstone, 5 bay, 5 gray. Capt. Chas. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., is designated to examine the horses before they are finally accepted (S. O. 69, May 24, D. Dak.)

Certificates of Disability.—The Adjutant-General, in letter of May 24, 1893, calls attention to the incomplete manner in which certificates of disability for discharge of enlisted men are prepared, and says the Major-General Commanding the Army directs that the close attention of all officers concerned be called to the necessity of so important a paper as the certificate upon which soldiers are discharged from the service being fully complete in all respects, and that the Department commander exercise a thorough supervision over such certificates before ordering the discharge.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Missouri—Gen. Miles.

Mr. Frank M. Button, civil engineer, the consulting quartermaster, U. S. A., Fort Sheridan, and Assistant H. P. Boardman, have recently arrived in Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of making a survey of the site for the military post on Big Rock, and are now preparing maps and plats of the ground.

CAVALRY BUSBY AND FORAGE CAP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In a recent issue you show a drawing of the busby, suggested for our Cavalry, such as is worn by the 18th Hussars (H. M.'s). The idea is all right, but if it is adopted as drawn in your paper it will be worse than the present helmet. The busby is very light, being a frame of bamboo, and covered with either astrakhan or deerskin. The following, however, is the correct shape. If you will compare it with your



out you will see the difference, particularly at the back of the head. As drawn in your paper the head piece sits on top of the head just like the present helmet, and being lighter would be that much harder to keep on the head. The busby, as the English wear it, is made to catch on the protuberance at the back of the head, and fit smoothly all around. It does not "kink" the head, and if properly built, cannot be blown off, even if no chin strap is worn. Here's a section: The dotted line being the lower border of it. Furthermore, the busby should be straight up and down—not tilted forward. The bearskin of the Grenadiers and drum-majors has a slight tilt forward.



The forage cap suggested is an abominable mixture of the German without their good points, and all the bad points of a "yachting cap." The cap worn by the English Navy is better than the other. Allien has some good models, and has picked out his worst. The forage cap of the 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment, (same for officers and men) is better, since it is the English we are copying now. Yours very truly,
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1898.

CHANGES IN HELMETS AND FORAGE CAPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If the cavalry has to have a full dress, which is of no practical use, nothing better can be done with a view to economy, than to take away the plume and substitute a spike in its place. The helmet would then balance on the head, whereas, now, it has a constant tendency to pull back and in the wind is almost unbearable. A spike would make the helmet appear equally as well as it does now, and do away with the many shades of yellow, and different lengths, that are to be seen in the present plumes. It will be surprising to many to see how much lighter and better balanced the helmet is with the spike minus the plume. It is the only head gear that provides a good shade for the eyes and should be retained for full dress. The forage cap needs more reformation than the helmet, and here a retention of the present shape with a sloping visor at an angle of forty-five degrees would afford protection to the eyes and be more comfortable to the wearer. The men discard the present cap whenever they can. As officers have just incurred considerable expense in the change of the blouse, a trial of the above suggestions would entail hardly any expense to the Government or the officer.

CAVALRYMAN.

CAVALRY HEAD GEAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of May 20 I notice, with great regret, that the officers of the 6th Cavalry stationed at Ft. Leavenworth have put themselves on record in regard to the present cavalry head gear. It is all well enough to abandon the cavalry helmet. It is at the best imperialistic, certainly un-American and undemocratic. It never was comfortable and its disappearance would be hailed with joy by our friends in the Service, but when it comes to abandoning the forage cap let us call a halt. This cap, made glorious by the memories of 1861, was sufficient for the gallant men that were led by Sheridan, Buford and Gregg, and is treasured in memory of fathers, sons, and friends who wore it and who died wearing it, and now to abandon it for the German cap is not to be thought of by an American. Let us, if we will, take advantage of the tactics and strategy of the Germans, but draw a line at their manners, their uniform and their eye-glasses. There might be some reason to modify the forage cap, and possibly one might be devised that would shield the eyes of the trooper better than the one now in use, but it served its purpose well during the late war and is close in the hearts of every American, and its abandonment now would be a disgrace and an un-American act and would bring condemnation from every person who recalls the memory of the glorious past and who has the interests of the Army at heart. Yours very truly,
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., May 23, 1898.

THE NEW DRILL AND GUARD MANUAL.

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED

For previous answers, see Infantry Drill Regulations with addenda published by the Army and Navy Journal.

No. 262, "L. L. P."

Par. 715. At guard mount when there is but one officer of the guard, the commands of the adjutant after assigning officers and non-commissioned to places commands: 1. Non-commissioned officers.

2. Posts. 3. MARCH.

No. 263, "T. A. H."

Will you kindly enlighten a newly promoted corporal on the following point, viz., in line of squads, faced or marching to the rear, in case of one or more blanks occurring in rear rank, does the front rank man close up and occupy the blank space, or does he maintain his original position in the front rank? **ANS.**—No rule is prescribed that covers the case exactly, but the usual practice is to require men in ranks in rear of blank spaces to fill them.

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No. 264, "M."

Is movement as shown in plate 97, par. 564, intended to be executed from a halt? I contend that the plate shows the movement as executed from the march, as in par. 523. **ANS.**—Plate 97 shows deployment from the march.

No. 265, "D. F. M."

Par. 106. Fours right from line, executed in quick time, arms at order, pieces are brought to right shoulder, at preparatory command, as you suggest.

Par. 531. When the squad is rallied without advancing, if it forms in line the corporal's position is three paces in rear of the centre; if it forms in circle or semi circle, he should be at or near the centre of the circle.

No. 266, "F. W. R."

Par. 189. The interpretations of this paragraph as published heretofore apply to the raising of the arm in "open ranks."

Para. 147 and 148. At the command *cease firing*, the movements prescribed in Par. 147 are executed in the order there named; if the command *load* follows it should at once be executed, whether all that is prescribed in 147 has been executed or not, but this command *load* is supposed to be given immediately after the firing stops, and before the sight leaf is lowered. Chambers should be closed before lowering the sight leaf, and in lowering the sight leaf it is proper to look at the sight.

No. 267, "C. K."

What is the position of the surgeon of an independent company on the march in column of fours? **ANS.**—With a single company, on the march, the place for the surgeon should be designated by the captain—usually six paces in rear of the column.

No. 268, "H. E."

Para. 237 and 364, Inf., Drill Reg. By what command is the company moved in changing direction to right or left? **ANS.**—Changing direction in column of platoons marching by the flank is not a prescribed movement.

No. 269, "W."

Par. 592. Can you refer to any conditions under which, according to Drill Regulations or E. A. Firing Regulations, application can be found for the command, "Fire by Company," (or larger organization) except as funeral escort or volley firing on the range. **ANS.**—When both lieutenants are in the firing line, to fire a volley, the captain would command "Fire by Company." This applies whether the whole company is in the firing line or not.

No. 270, "Corporal."

In the extended order drill, the formation being in line of squads, when a blank occurs in the rear rank, at the march to the rear, does the front rank man close up and occupy the vacant space in his immediate front, or does he retain his position? **ANS.**—Blank should be filled by man in rear.

No. 271, "H. J. M."

1. What is the proper position for 1st sergeant to carry his piece, when forming the company? **ANS.**—At the right shoulder if he has papers, a written roll for instance, to refer to. Otherwise at the order.

2. If by instruction of the captain, chambers should be opened when the company is formed, what part of the formation would it be proper to do so? **ANS.**—The best time is immediately after receiving the report of the 1st sergeant.

3. Does not Par. 248, Guard Manual, mean that sentries salute all officers from whom they are to receive orders, by first saluting the officer before bringing his piece to port arms, and again saluting when he leaves him? **ANS.**—No.

4. What is the object in having the No. 5 file blank in the guard detail, page 26? **ANS.**—The rear most file of the original front rank is kept covered.

5. What is meant by the command "Post?" Par. 147, Guard Manual. **ANS.**—Take your post.

No. 272, "G."

1. At a battalion dress parade, do the captains come to a "carry sword" at the command "Open ranks," or do they step two paces to the front with the sword remaining at an "order" while so doing? If they come to a "carry sword" when again do the officers resume the "order," before or at the command "front?"

2. At a street parade where one command "present arms" to another marching past it, the former being drawn up in line along the curb, do the officers of the command marching past, all "present sword," or does the commanding officer only do so? Do they salute as they pass the colors of the command in line or as they approach the flank, and, if the latter, do they march past the command at a "present arms?"

3. At a battalion drill do the captains repeat all the commands of the major, or, if not, which ones do they repeat?

ANS.—1. Par. 492 prescribes that swords are held at the carry while "changing position"; the sword is brought to the carry at the instant of stepping off, and the order resumed at the instant of halting.

2. If both commands are en route to their places, the movement of each is a route march, during which no honors should be paid by either, but as every movement connected with a street parade is to some extent economical and as each involves rules peculiar to itself, it is suggested that the orders of the commanding officer should in each case prescribe how such salutes shall be rendered, if at all. The following references are here added: A. R. 428, 429 and 490, 1898. Infantry Drill Regulations, Paras. 726 and 728.

If any salute is ordered, the line, halted, should be at a present when the colors of the other command pass, each commander should salute the colors of the other, and the commanders should salute each other, the marching command being at a carry before its commander salutes.

3. See Par. 250.

No. 273, "C. L. D."

Guard Manual. Par. 214. Both sentinels face toward the new corporal whether he be on the outside or inside.

No. 274, "J. A. K."

At inspection, Par. 742, ranks are opened before knapsacks are unslung, that is, rear rank has moved back to a distance of 90 inches measured from breast of front rank to breast of rear rank; front

rank step back 15 inches and faces about; in facing about each man turns on his right heel, and therefore twice his depth must be deducted, assuming that all his depth is in front of his heels, hence 90 inches—(15 inches + 24 inches)=51 inches, distance from breast to breast after unslinging knapsacks.

Under Par. 98 the distance is as follows: 16+6=22 gives distance from back of front rank to breast of rear rank before stepping back, 22+45=67 from back to breast after rear rank steps back, 67—15=52 after front rank steps back, and 52—12=40 after front rank faces about.

No. 275, "J. W. D."

Par. 570. The squad at the pivot executes the turn and halt, the others execute the half-turn and advance twice and halt when they arrive on the line of the pivot squad.

No. 276, "P. V. B."

The provisions in Drill Regulations relating to color guard are in Paras. 254, 265, 498, 499 and 733. To execute the order from left shoulder, the piece is shifted in the most convenient manner without reducing to motions or cadence.

No. 277, "W. B. K."

1. It is not proper to execute "right step" or "left step" from a "backward" or "forward" march, the command "mark time" not being given.

2. An enlisted man out of ranks armed with the rifle should hold it at a carry while addressing or being addressed by an officer, except as provided for in the Guard Manual.

No. 278, "L. W. H."

Par. 22 requires that at the command Rest only the heel of one foot shall be kept in place—it does not require that the whole foot shall be kept in place.

Par. 182. It is not an uncommon practice to drill a small company as a squad or a large squad as a company, and when a section is by itself it may be treated as one or the other, it is a matter of no consequence which, so far as maneuvering it in close order is concerned. In the case cited in the question the section was detached from the company and the commands given were correct except that no preparatory command precedes "Right dress."

No. 279, "L. C. B."

The terms "fixed" and "movable pivot" as used in Drill Regulations are applied only to the wheels of fours. It is not considered that there is any impropriety in using these terms applied to the turn and halt, and to the turn, only the instructor who does so will find that he more than doubles the number of explanations he will have to make.

The use of the term "Headquarters," in captions of orders, etc., is not definitely stated in Army Regulations, but the custom is to use it for no commands smaller than a regiment or department.

Distances between ranks when knapsacks are unslung, when measured from breast to breast, are as follows: At inspection, par. 742, 51 inches; in manner prescribed in par. 98, if knapsack has depth of six inches, 40 inches. See answers previously published.

No. 280, "A. S. M."

1. Is "port arms" executed while marching? **ANS.**—Yes.

2. Is it possible to come to "carry" after "fire," as in par. 90, Upton's Tactics? **ANS.**—Yes, but under par. 113 only.

3. Is it necessary for men to fall in facing to the front, para. 119 and 186, since they are to be faced to the right to be sized? **ANS.**—Yes.

4. In School of the Company, par. 210, "Left front into line," does the front rank halt, come to the order, and afterwards to the rear rank, halt and take the order? **ANS.**—Yes.

5. In School of the Company, par. 232, Marching in Column of Platoons; at the command "Platoons Left" do the left guides follow par. 140—halting and taking post at "Front," the platoons having dressed to the right? **ANS.**—Par. 232. The man next to the guide does what is prescribed for the pivot in Par. 140; the guide simply halts or stands fast, facing in the original direction until the command "front," when he resumes his post.

6. Guides posted in battalion drill face toward the point of rest, if the point of rest is at the centre of the battalion (an interior company) the two guides first posted face toward each other; if the point of rest is on a flank, the guides all face toward that flank.

7. In line of companies in a column of fours, is the post of the adjutant six paces from the front rank of the first four of the right company and in line with it? **ANS.**—See page 97, tenth and eleventh lines.

8. Having closed intervals in the above, does the adjutant close to three paces? **ANS.**—Same as in 7.

No. 281, "T. K. A."

Par. 51. When the piece has been raised vertically it will be directly over and parallel to its position at the order.

Par. 49 (2d) defines "balance."

Par. 112 (4th), "the execution of the order and halt commence at the same instant," no matter what command determines the halt, and without waiting for the command "front." In dressing, the trail is executed by each individual, but all are supposed to commence dressing at the same instant—this should cause simultaneous execution of the trail; each man executes the order as soon as he is in his place.

Par. 149. The purpose of the paragraph is stated in the last clause. See also Par. 113.

Par. 89. See purpose of Recover Arms and apply Par. 113.

Par. 198. For "guides in front making the line" see Paras. 221, 233 and 288.

Par. 253. In each company the tallest man is on the right.

No official interpretations of Drill Regulations of a general character have been made.

Army Regulations cover generally the subjects referred to in the last question, that is, rank and precedence of officers, promotions, etc. The principle stated in Army Regulations, 1898, par. 399, is the one that should apply to the case of the junior captain cited in the question.

THE new U. S. cruiser *Marblehead* arrived at New York May 30 from Boston, Mass. She was towed from the latter place and will be completed at Palmer Iron Works at the foot of East 12th street

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN A. LEE ROYCE, U. S. N., was at last accounts staying at the Russell House, Lexington, Mass.

COMMANDER W. W. MEAD, U. S. N., is on lighthouse duty in Detroit, Mich., his address being 80 Griswold street.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., sailed for England on Saturday last on the steamship *City of Chester*.

LIEUTENANT J. C. DRAKE, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Drake sailed for Bremen on Saturday last, on the steamship *Trave*.

COMMANDER Z. L. TANNER, U. S. N., is in command of the U. S. S. *Albatross*, and his address is Port Townsend, Wash.

LIEUTENANT J. M. HELM, U. S. N., is at present on duty on the model battleship *Illinois*, at Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS on the active list are each expected to contribute a day's pay for a wedding present to the Duke of York.

NAVAL CADET H. L. FERGUSON, U. S. N., who recently arrived from Scotland, is at present on duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

CHAPLAIN J. J. KANE, U. S. N., officiated at the ceremonies of the G. A. R. of Kings County, N. Y., at Ridgewood National Cemetery, Brooklyn, May 30.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. F. KELLEY, U. S. R. M., recently on duty at Savannah, Ga., is at present in Philadelphia, Pa., his address being 1,847 North 12th street.

LIEUTENANT H. B. ROGERS, U. S. R. M., is at present on duty in the office of the Assistant Inspector of the Eleventh U. S. Life-saving District, at Chicago, Ill.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROHIE, U. S. N., will be detailed to attend the convention of boiler makers to be held at Chicago, and will resume his present duties as soon as he returns to Washington.

MR. H. L. SLOSSON, late of the Naval Engineer Corps, was at the Navy Department a few days since renewing old acquaintance and picking up information as to the "New Navy."

The marriage of Miss Marie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U. S. N., to Mr. Wm. Carvel Hall, was to take place on Saturday of this week at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

P. A. ENGINEER STACY POTTS, U. S. N., continues dangerously ill at the Naval Hospital with typhoid fever. It is not at all likely that Mr. Potts will be able to sail with his ship, the *Newark*, when she leaves for South America.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. S. NEWELL, U. S. N., has not yet recovered from his recent illness, but is on the way to complete recovery. He will spend a part of the coming summer at a watering place and will be ready for duty when his present leave is out.

The reports that Commo. Weaver intends to retire as soon as his promotion to rear admiral occurs, are, it is believed, entirely without foundation, as he has expressed, recently, a wish to remain on the active list until his 62d birthday, which comes in 1894.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., relinquished control of the Hydrographic Office to his successor, Comdr. Sigbee, on Wednesday last. He will shortly leave Washington for the Pacific coast, where he will remain until autumn on leave of absence.

PROFESSOR S. J. BROWN, U. S. N., will vacate his present quarters at 1555 31st street, Georgetown, early in the present month, and will occupy the fine residence on Q street, at present occupied by Mr. Simpson, the architect.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. V. B. BLEECKER, U. S. Navy, who was examined for promotion some time since, received his commission during the week and is paying a brief visit to his mother and sisters in Washington before returning to New York.

ORDERS have been sent to San Francisco in advance of his arrival, placing Rear Admiral Harmon on the retired list as soon as he arrives at that port from China. He has decided to remain on the Pacific coast for awhile at least, on account of the precarious health of Mrs. Harmon.

P. A. ENGINEER B. C. BRYAN, U. S. N., passed an excellent examination for his promotion to his present grade a short time since, and now he is on the eve of still another ordeal in turning benedict. His marriage is announced to come off early the present month.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, R. N., has been acquitted of the charge of negligently or by default hazarding his vessel off Alexandria, where he won such fame with the *Condor* during the bombardment of the Egyptian forts. The court-martial, which met at Malta, found that as regards Staff Commander Richards, the charge was partly proved, the court being of opinion that the ship was hazarded by default, the helm having been put the wrong way by mistake.

COMMANDER DAVIS, U. S. N., whose duties with the Infanta of Spain are somewhat arduous, was called out of his bed in the middle of the night recently to receive an urgent telegram from a theatrical manager in Chicago, offering the Princess a box, etc. The *Herald* says: "When the Commander had digested the tenor of the telegram he was the maddest man between Yonkers and the Battery, and went back to bed wishing he could order a body of marines to be on hand for the execution of the aforesaid manager."

COMMANDER DAVIS, U. S. N., telegraphed Mrs. U. S. Grant at West Point on Saturday last:

Her Royal Highness, the Infanta Eulalia, had arranged to review the parade of the veterans on Memorial Day, but having learned the exact nature of the ceremony, she, at her own suggestion, abandoned the idea, and will go to Riverside, and with her own hands place a wreath on the tomb of the great hero of this country, whom she remembers in Spain.

LIEUTENANT C. E. VRELAND, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Vreland, sailed for Genoa on Saturday last on the steamship *Werra*.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: P. Asst. Engr. B. C. Bryan, U. S. N., will be married June 2 to Miss McCalmont of Washington. Mr. Bryan has just completed a three years' tour of duty on the *Bennington* and will be assigned here for the next three years.

CAPTAIN J. B. BURBANK, 3d U. S. Artillery, visited Hillsboro, Texas, this week.

MAJOR FRANCIS MOORE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will spend the summer abroad.

MAJOR JOHN BROOKE, Surgeon, U. S. A., will bid good-bye to Ft. Leavenworth in a few days and go to Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANT S. D. FREEMAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort Custer, Mont., is now en route East to join at West Point for duty June 30.

LIEUTENANT R. C. WILLIAMS, 2d U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion changes base from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty with Sarson's Co. A.

Mrs. TOMPKINS, wife of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of Ft. Riley, Kas., is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Thomas F. Barr, at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT J. T. NANCE, 6th U. S. Cavalry, after a pleasant tour of duty at Little Rock with the Arkansas Militia, will shortly join his troop at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

SOCIETY may be glad to learn that another Royal guest is soon expected. His Royal Highness the Nawab of Rampur, who is going to do the Fair. He has a large suite with him.

CAPTAIN THOS. G. TOWNSEND, 6th U. S. Infantry, recently called to Washington by the death of his father, Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Bks., Ky., on Sunday last.

LIEUTENANT T. M. DEVERES, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately at St. Augustine, Fla., arrived in Indianapolis early in the week and reported to the Governor of Indiana for special service with the militia of that State.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHASE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Texas from his visit to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of his late father-in-law, Lt.-Col. Ely McClellan, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE, 22d U. S. Infantry, will preside over a general court martial to assemble at Ft. Yates on Tuesday next, for the trial of Lieutenants Bard P. Schonok, 12th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT CARL REICHMANN, 9th U. S. Infantry, will leave Sackett's Harbor next week to spend until the middle of August next, when he will go to Ft. Leavenworth for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

SENIORS in the infantry arm are now: Lieut.-Col. W. H. Penrose, 16th; Major Edwin M. Coates, 19th, and Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th. These officers have held their present grades, in round numbers, five, three and twenty-six years, respectively.

MAJOR G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Thursday and assumed command of the battalion of his regiment from Washington Bks. and Fort McHenry, placed in camp there for artillery practice during the summer.

COLONEL R. G. RUTHERFORD, U. S. A., attended and spoke to a toast, at the recent annual dinner, in New York City of the veterans of the 9th Regiment, 83d New York Volunteers, in honor of the thirty-second anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war.

The marriage of Lieut. E. W. V. C. Lucas, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Agnes Daniel, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Courtney Daniel, was to take place on Thursday, June 1, at St. James Church, Wilmington, N. C. Lieut. Lucas is at present on duty at Wilmington.

CAPTAIN HARRY O. PENLEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is expected in a few days at Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., to take charge of the medical department there in succession to Major J. H. Bartholf, Surgeon, U. S. A., who is on leave from last March to September next.

CAPTAIN E. T. JOYCE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who was expected last week at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is assigned as Fort Bayard, N. M., by the illness of Mrs. Caldwell. It is hoped, however, that the lady will have sufficiently recovered to enable both to come East in a few days.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, U. S. A., heretofore acting as temporary Sergeant-at-Arms, at the World's Columbian Commission, has been appointed permanent Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commission, to perform such duties as may be designated by the Commission, its Executive Committee, or the Board of Control.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE returned to Springfield, Ill., May 25 from Chicago, and is actively employed closing the affairs of his office. The captain has received notice of his selection as a member of the society of "Colonial Wars." He derives his eligibility from the services of a warlike ancestor, Major Ephraim Hildrith.

LIEUTENANT THOS. M. DEFRESE, 5th U. S. Inf., left Jacksonville, Fla., May 29, en route to Indianapolis, where he is to report to Gov. Matthews for duty as inspector and instructor of the State's military forces. Lieut. Defrese, says the *Times-Union*, is congratulated all around on his good fortune and, while the attractions of his home State may hold him for the next four years, it is hoped that the pleasant reminders of the past in this city may bring him back here next season. 1st Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield has been detached from Co. D, 5th, and has been assigned to Co. E, vice Lieut. Defrese, and will proceed with the company to Mt. Vernon Barracks. Thus the change deprives Jacksonville of the society of an additional officer and his wife and the pleasant ladies visiting her.

LIEUTENANT F. W. COE, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton this week on a brief visit to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Inf., at present in Evansville, Ind., was on May 22 elected President of the Mozart Society of that city.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. S. SUMNER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, lately on detached service in the East, was expected to join at Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week for duty.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Surgeon-General of the Army, to whose distinguished services we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Monday last, May 29.

COLONEL HORACE JEWETT, 21st U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week and has resumed command of the post and of his regiment. His health is much improved.

THE March number of "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers" contains an illustrated article on "Jetty Harbors of the Pacific Coast," by Capt. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT, 6th U. S. Inf., at present at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is expected to take station at Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., in the autumn, after spending the summer on leave.

LIEUTENANT SALABASCHOFF, an officer of the Bulgarian Army, recently rode from Sophia to Bucharest, a distance of 430 kilometres, on the same horse inside of seventy-two hours, arriving with his horse in good condition.

MAJOR C. T. GREENE, captain, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Continental Hotel, N. Y. City, this week. Maj. Greene entered the Service 31 years ago as a private in the 22d N. Y. Militia, and was retired in 1870 for disability resulting from the loss of a leg.

LIEUTENANT B. M. PURSELL, 19th U. S. Infantry, formerly of the Signal Corps, and lately on duty in the Weather Bureau, goes to Ft. Brady, Mich., for duty with Company F, which he will command as its Captain. Capt. A. H. M. Taylor is absent awaiting retirement.

COLONEL ROBERT P. HUGHES, Inspector General, U. S. A., inspected the cadets of the De La Salle Institute, New York City, at the 12th Regiment Armory on Friday evening, May 28. The evolutions, manual, etc. of the battalion were excellent, and Capt. R. T. Yeatman, U. S. A., their military instructor, had every reason to be proud of his pupils. There was a large attendance of spectators and some excellent music.

THE two sons of Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d U. S. Infantry, Blaine and Connor, under charge of their governess, Miss Deane, have left San Antonio for New York City. From there they will go to Lakeside, N. J., to join their grandmother, Mrs. James G. Blaine, whom they will accompany on an extended European trip. The party will sail from New York about July 3 on the steamer *City of Paris*.

A ST. AUGUSTINE correspondent writes: "It is a source of great pleasure to the Army officers stationed here that the President has recognized the merits of Col. Wm. Passmore Carlin, 4th U. S. Infantry, by making him a full brigadier general. It has come in his declining days, and he and those who years ago served in the far West under him can look back to the times when an Indian sorcerer once a week didn't count in the matter of brevets in the full enjoyment of the fact that reward comes sometimes in substantial form—a delightful adjunct to one's consciousness of having performed well and cheerfully his duty."

MISS OLLIE O'BRIEN gave a thimble party recently in honor of Miss Nina Romeyn, daughter of Capt. H. B. Romeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., and a most attractive young lady. Miss O'Brien decorated her home with bouquets of roses and snowballs and in many ways convinced her guests that she thoroughly understood what meant an afternoon's pleasure to a party of young ladies. Misses Romeyn, Marguerite Bradley, Mattie Jones and the hostess entertained the guests with music.—*Topeka Daily Capital*.

THE citizens of Cour d'Alene, Idaho, have testified with much enthusiasm their approbation of the recent promotion of Gen. W. P. Carlin. A congratulatory committee waited upon him at Ft. Sherman and extended the best wishes of the community and regret that the pleasure was alloyed by the fact that it would take the General from their midst. Gen. Carlin thanked the committee for their kind remembrance and words of appreciation, and feelingly referred to the six pleasant years spent at Fort Sherman and the universal good feeling always existing between himself and the citizens of Cour d'Alene.

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* of May 28 tells this story: "It is generally known that the Apache Indians are confined to the limits of Mt. Vernon Barracks as prisoners of war, and it may also be understood that the clergy of the several denominations is allowed full sway in trying to convert the Indians to as many religious beliefs. To secure this end little inducements are offered, as 'sealing' the compacts made in order that others may be influenced to undergo 'baptizing.' The story vouches for is that a good father of the Roman Catholic Church took charge of a class and by his good offices converted some forty Indians, to each of whom he gave a certificate of baptism and an order for a watermelon which latter paper was honored by the trader. A few days after this Methodist clergyman, hearing of the father's good luck, appeared on the scene and made known to the Indians the object of his visit. When he opened his services he was flattered by seeing nearly all the Indians in the camp at the meeting, and among them about all of the converts to Catholicism. He converted the whole crowd and afterward gave to each a certificate of baptism. These the Indians presented to the traders, and their disgust when being told that they did not call for watermelons was terrible, and they all agreed that the next time they get baptized the watermelons must be distributed in advance."

CHAPLAIN D. H. TRIBOU, U. S. N., is staying at Ellsworth, Maine.

LIEUTENANT L. S. UPTON, 21st U. S. Infantry, is at present staying at Batavia, N. Y.

CAPTAIN W. H. WHEELER, U. S. A., retired, is at 1420 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPLAIN D. KENDIG, U. S. A., retired, is located at 1910 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cav., is on duty at Ft. Reno, Indian Territory.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., retired, has left N. Y. City for East Gloucester, Mass.

LIEUTENANT R. L. LIVERMORE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Fort Keogh from Fort Meade.

PROFESSOR O. G. DODGE, U. S. N., is in Chicago, Ill., his address being 5,238 Cornell avenue.

COLONEL ALBERT TRACY, U. S. A., lately visiting at St. Augustine, Fla., is now quartered in New York City.

LIEUTENANT L. S. MCCORMICK, 7th U. S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Ft. Riley May 27.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Infantry, has changed station from Fort McPherson to Fort Monroe, Va.

CAPTAIN A. C. TYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, was due at Ft. Warren, Boston, Mass., this week from Washington, D. C.

COLONEL ROCKWELL TYLER, a gallant officer of U. S. volunteers, died May 30, at White Sulphur Springs, N. Y.

CAPTAIN D. C. PEARSON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is at present located at 1202 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT A. I. MORIARTY, 9th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York City, this week.

1st LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER N. STARK, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed from Norfolk to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty.

1st LIEUTENANT CHARLES LYNCH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed from Syracuse, N. Y., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.

CAPTAIN WM. C. SHANNON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty under the Intercontinental Railway Commission.

1st LIEUTENANT EDWARD L. MUNSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed from New Haven, Conn., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., for duty.

1st LIEUTENANT CHARLES E. B. FLAGG, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed from Indianapolis, Ind., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

1st LIEUTENANT WM. F. LEWIS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army (recently appointed), will proceed from Kingston, N. C., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty.

1st LIEUTENANT JAMES D. GLENNAN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas and ordered to join his proper station, Fort Sill, O. T.

The address of Lieut. W. P. Jackson, 24th U. S. Infantry, who is at present in the field with the U. S. Boundary Commission, is Arivaca, Pima County, Arizona.

MRS. J. S. POLAND, wife of Col. Poland, U. S. A., has left N. Y. City for Narragansett Pier, R. I., her address being in care of the Rev. Wm. R. Babcock, at the latter place.

MAJOR CHARLES C. HOOD, 7th U. S. Infantry, has succeeded to the command of his regiment and Fort Logan, Colo., during Col. Henry C. Merriam's absence on leave.

1st LIEUTENANT JOHN S. KULP, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Columbus Bas., O., for duty.

A WASHINGTON despatch of May 31 reported the serious illness of Gen. J. C. Kelson, U. S. A., Governor of the Soldier's Home, as the result of cerebral congestion. He was improving at last accounts.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers, commandant of the Engineer School at Willets Point, prescribes an admirable course of study and instruction for officers and men during the summer season.

LIEUTENANT W. C. BUTTLER, 3d U. S. Infantry, has been appointed regimental quartermaster in succession to Arthur Williams, recently promoted. Lieut. Butler is an officer of seventeen years' service, with a large and varied experience.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Inf., military attaché at Berlin, was one of the guests at the wedding in that city, May 31, of Miss Marion Phelps, daughter of Hon. W. W. Phelps, late Minister to Germany, to Dr. von Rottenburg.

CAPTAIN WM. C. SHANNON, Asst. Surg., now in Washington, D. C., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Apache, Ariz. Ty., and will report in person to the Surgeon General for duty in his office vice Capt. Harry O. Ferley, Asst. Surg., who at his own request is relieved from duty in that office, and will report at Plattsburgh Bkr., N. Y., for duty at that station.

In relieving Captain Arthur Williams from duty as Regimental Quartermaster, owing to his recent promotion, Colonel E. C. Mason, 3d U. S. Infantry, says: "The commanding officer takes this occasion to express his satisfaction with the manner in which Captain Williams has discharged the duties of regimental and Post quartermaster. In addition to the regular work of his office, he has been required to perform the duties of constructing quartermaster in connection with the barracks, quarters and other permanent buildings pertaining to the new Post and the reconstruction of the water supply system. The highly satisfactory manner in which this work has been done attests the skill and judgment of this officer. Captain Williams has been faithful, conscientious and skillful in the discharge of his duties to a degree that sets a high standard for his successor to follow."

LIEUTENANT R. B. TURNER, 6th U. S. Infantry, is at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

COLONEL C. L. BENT, U. S. A., retired, has left New York City for Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, visited friends in Omaha, Neb., this week.

MAJOR J. H. CALF, U. S. A., rejoined at Ft. Trumbull, Conn., on Wednesday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT HANSON E. ELY, 22d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, is a recent visitor in Columbus, Ohio.

COLONEL E. M. HEYL, Insp. General's Department, U. S. A., was at Ft. Leavenworth, May 27, from Chicago.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SHOLLENBERGER, 10th U. S. Infantry, has left Birdsboro, Pa., for San Diego Barracks, Cal.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was a guest at the Worden House, Saratoga, on Thursday of this week.

COLONEL F. H. PARKER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on leave, registered at the Murray Hill Hotel on Monday.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD COMBA, 12th U. S. Inf., will soon go from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Ft. Yates, N. D.

LIEUTENANT A. H. STARK, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., a recent appointment, is now comfortably settled at Ft. Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MARTIN, 14th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Tacoma, Wash., for duty with Carpenter's Company.

MAJOR W. A. KOBBE, U. S. A., rejoined at Ft. Monroe, Va., this week from a short visit to New York City and Sandy Hook.

CAPTAIN CONSTANT WILLIAMS, 7th U. S. Infantry, has left Ft. Logan, Col., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR JOHN A. DARLING, 5th U. S. Artillery, of the Presidio of San Francisco, is expected to visit the East, in July next.

MRS. MACK, widow of Colonel Oscar A. Mack, U. S. Army, is at present residing at the Belmont, New Brighton, Staten Island.

MAJOR D. G. CALDWELL, Surgeon, U. S. A., will leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., next week on a few weeks' visit to Chicago.

The next retirement for age is that of Brevet Lt.-Col. John H. Janeway, Major and Surgeon U. S. Army, on August 12 next.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN, U. S. A., of Maj.-Gen. Miles's Staff left Chicago this week to spend the month of June on leave.

GENERAL J. D. COX contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, an interesting article on "The Hayes Administration."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. L. TOWN, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., rejoined at Ft. Porter, N. Y., on Thursday from a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. GLENNAN, U. S. A., who has been on duty in the field in Texas, will shortly return to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., visited New York on Saturday last, registering at the Hoffman Hotel.

MAJOR W. H. BISBEE, 17th U. S. Infantry, under recent promotion changes base from Ft. Sherman, Idaho, to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT WM. CHAMBERLAINE, 1st U. S. Art., will leave Newport, R. I., next week on a fortnight's visit to the World's Fair at Chicago.

MR. L. C. PARKER son of Captain Leopold O. Parker, 1st U. S. Infantry, was married May 17 at Washington, D. C., to Miss Maggie Riley.

"MARK TWAIN" has had his sentence remitted and has joined at Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Mark is a private of Indian Company I, 10th U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cav., has been transferred from the Ohio to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT S. A. KEPHART, 4th U. S. Artillery, will join for duty at Washington Barracks, next week, from a fortnight's leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT W. J. NICHOLSON, 7th U. S. Cav., Ft. Riley, joined his family at Ft. Leavenworth last week on a visit to Hon. Thos. P. Fenion and other relatives.

LIEUTENANT W. C. NEARY, 3d U. S. Infantry, left St. Paul early in the week for the East on a short leave.

CAPTAIN M. W. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has rejoined at Ft. Preble, Me., from a visit to Keenebec Arsenal to attend to some typhoid fever patients.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BAYLES, 5th U. S. Infantry arrived at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., early in the week and entered upon duty with Indian Company I, 10th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. DODGE, 24th U. S. Inf., is a candidate for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion by right of inheritance from his father.

QUARTERMASTER C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, is still detained at Bradford, Pa., by illness and did not rejoin at Ft. Hamilton last week as was expected and reported.

SECRETARY OF WAR LAMONT, in New York on Saturday last, had a conference with Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on the subject of the fortifications of New York Harbor.

A CHICAGO despatch says: The two companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry, ordered to duty at the World's Fair, are commanded by two of the best captains in the Army, Fayette W. Roe and Lorenzo W. Cooke.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. SHARPE are on a visit to Chicago from St. Louis seeing the World's Fair.

LIEUTENANT F. G. MAULDIN, 3d U. S. Artillery, is at Fort McPherson, Ga., from duty at Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. SYMONS, and Capt. and Mrs. McCauley have returned to Portland, Ore., from a visit to Southern California.

MAJOR LARNED, U. S. A., retired, who has been visiting Santa Barbara and other points in Southern California, has gone to San Antonio to visit friends there.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Infantry, has left Vancouver Barracks for a two months' visit East, part of which time will be spent at the World's Fair.

MRS. JOHN B. RICE, of Chicago, who died lately at the Coronado Beach Hotel, San Diego, Cal., bequeathed \$10,000 to her granddaughter, Mrs. Reilly, the wife of 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly, 5th Artillery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN C. KELTON, U. S. A., Governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., and formerly Adjutant General of the Army, who has been seriously ill of Bright's disease, was on June 1 reported to be considerably improved. He is thought to be out of immediate danger.

CAPTAIN HENRY H. KUHN, U. S. A., retired, of Johnstown, Pa., was elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Pennsylvania at the 40th Annual Convocation of the Grand Commandery held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 23 and 24.

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You mention that "there is no intention of interfering with the system of regimental recruiting. On the contrary, this plan has given such satisfactory results that it is proposed to extend it. There are several regiments now practically self-productive in the matter of recruits. This is especially true with the 1st Cavalry in Arizona, which is recruited by its own officers from Iowa."

That regimental recruiting may keep the ranks partially filled is not in dispute, but is regimental recruiting productive of the best military results? Are posts and companies never to be freed from constant and incessant elementary instruction? What are depots for any way? Why not improve depots and the system of general recruiting? Why should we year in and year out keep on teaching in companies the elementary parts of drill? You remember, my dear Editor, that the ten-year service law found pronounced advocates amongst prominent officers. The injury done by that law is beyond question, and now there is a clamor for its repeal. If the War Department wants to know the truth about regimental recruiting, why not ask company commanders and colonels for their views on the subject?

I have selected two reports on the subject.

Major G. B. Russell says:

The recruits for the 5th Infantry received in past year under regimental recruiting are inferior, mentally, morally, and physically; the poorest lot of men I have seen enlisted for many years.

This is tough on the 5th Infantry, and we are inclined to think, exaggerated.

Col. Parke, 2d Inf., offers a soldier's objection to regimental recruiting, which is worthy of more than a passing consideration. He says:

The method of supplying recruits through regimental enlistment is, in my opinion, not in the interest of the Service, and it is very doubtful if any saving results from this way of securing men, as the rent of officers, the increased cost of rations, etc., will, in my opinion, more than balance the lesser cost of transportation. It is said that better recruits are secured through regimental enlistments. Allow me to doubt it. The men enlisting in the Army come very much from the same class whether enlisted by regimental or general recruiting officers. But, further, there are some frontier evils resulting from this method. Regiments have constantly recruits under instruction, often a dozen squads all at a different stadium of progress, and each requiring a non-commissioned officer for instruction, thus taking away the non-commissioned officers from duties more instructive to themselves and beneficial to the company. But by far the greater inconvenience is that of constantly having a number of comparatively untrained soldiers (?) in the company, thereby compelling all, day by day, to practice the same elementary parts of the Drill Regulations, thus rendering instruction irksome and monotonous, and instead of progress, retrogression is the result. Send all recruits to a depot, instruct them thoroughly, for six months in all elementary details of a soldier's education, and when after that period they are sent to the regiment they are ready to commence the higher course—the soldier's duty in the face of the enemy.

A trip from Arizona to Iowa may make officers jubilant and enthusiastic over regimental recruiting, and as the subject of regimental recruiting is one of full interest to the well-being of the Army, military reasons for and against should receive the fullest attention.

MORGANA, U. S. A., May 22, 1893.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

GENERAL HOWARD AT BURLINGTON.

MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD's recent visit to Burlington, Vt., has been made quite an occasion. When he arrived he was greeted with a salute of 13 guns, as, accompanied by Col. L. G. Cannon, Capt. Guy Howard, and Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, A. D. C., he passed up College street, seated in Col. Cannon's landau, drawn by handsome bays, on the way from the depot to Col. Cannon's residence. In the evening of May 23 the Acting Commandery of the Loyal Legion entertained the General at a banquet. Speakers were Commander Wm. W. Henry, Col. J. H. Goulding, Adj. and Insp. Gen. T. S. Peck and Captain Haynes, followed by Gen. Howard, who spoke feelingly of the Vermont troops in general, and the 2d Vermont especially, this regiment having presented him with a dress sword, etc.

Among the invited guests were Capt. Guy Howard, A. Q. M.; Capt. S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers; Capt. H. E. Tutner, 1st U. S. Cav.; Lieut. W. S. Pierce, U. S. A.; and Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, A. D. C., and many officers of the Vermont volunteers and distinguished citizens. On May 24 the "Algonquin Club" tendered a reception, at which were also present, Mrs. Capt. Guy Howard, in the absence of Mrs. O. O. Howard, assisted the General in receiving.

During May 21, Gen. Howard, accompanied by Capt. Guy Howard and Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, drove out to the site of Fort Ethan Allen. The General expressed great admiration for the location selected, both from a strategic and sanitary point of view, and predicted a future of great importance to the volunteers of Vermont, as well as the Regulars.

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

MAY 31, 1893.

To the vast throng of disappointed visitors who arrived at the post on Saturday morning with the expectation of seeing the Infantry Ballade, solace was offered in the form of a baseball game between the cadet nine and the Consolidated team of Princeton College, which took place after inspection on Saturday afternoon. The cadet team was in good form and did excellent work. The result after a close game showed a score of 7-6 in favor of Princeton.

At the cadet hop in Grant Hall on Saturday evening, the following were among visiting guests: Misses Davis and Preston with Miss Michie; Miss Belle Wilson of Ithaca, with Mrs. Bruff; Miss Wilson, with her sister, Mrs. Boughton; the Misses Thurber and McFarland, with Mrs. John S. Wise, and Miss Mel McGinnis with Miss Pratt.

The decision deferring the visit of the Infanta until Monday proved very fortunate in the light of subsequent events. On Saturday the weather was gloomy and threatening, and on Monday it was perfect. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the arrival of the Infanta at the south wharf was announced by a salute of 21 guns fired from the Ft. Clinton field battery. The Superintendent, adjutant and officers composing the Reception Committee, were in waiting to receive the guests. When the Infanta, the Prince, with their suite, Col. and Mrs. L. L. Langdon, Lieut. C. H. Hunter and invited guests of the Reception Committee One Hundred and thirty-five in all, were placed in the carriages, the party was driven up the hill preceded by an escort of cavalry commanded by Capt. Craig and Lieut. Stewart. The route taken was up the wharf hill to the riding hall, up the road to the right to the library, in front of the library, chapel and barracks, in front of the officers' quarters to the north end, thence returning to the Superintendent's quarters, where the blue was halted and the visitors alighted. After a brief interval the Superintendent and his staff accompanying the Infanta, her suite and other visitors of the Reception Committee, Mrs. U. S. Grant and Col. and Mrs. Langdon, walked to the reviewing stand, marked by a blue flag, where seats were arranged for the accommodation of the Princess and her suite. The cadets had formed for review in the interval. Taking Col. Ernest's arm, the Princess made the tour of the parade ground, followed by the other members of her suite and the officers of Col. Ernest's staff. The scene was very beautiful one. The Princess, who had been the centre of attraction from the moment of the arrival of the party, and whose courteous acknowledgment of the admiration of the spectators by the most gracious and winning of bows and smiles, made a pretty picture as, accompanied by Col. Ernest and Col. Mills, she reviewed the Corps of Cadets. Her enthusiastic appreciation of the superb drilling of the corps was expressed then and there. When the tour had been made the party returned to their seats, and the Corps passed in review. At the conclusion of the military formation the social entertainment of the Princess followed at the Superintendent's quarters. Among the guests, other than the professors, officers and ladies of the post, were: Mrs. U. S. Grant, Hon. John Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Ross, Mr. Charles G. Weir. With the Infanta and Prince, in addition to their immediate suite, were Gen. Horace Porter, Major and Mrs. Gilroy, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. and Mrs. Langdon, L. Hunter, Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., and Commander Davis.

Mr. Pach, the photographer, obtained a sitting a few moments before the departure of the distinguished guests who posed for the camera grouped on the south steps of the library of the superintendent's quarters. The costume of the Infanta was of soft material, the colors being red, white and gray in an effective and exceedingly pretty combination. She carried a parasol of red silk.

Shortly before 3.30 the bugle call sounded "assembly." The escort of cavalry formed in front of the superintendent's quarters, and Col. Ernest, leading the way with the princess leaning upon his arm, the band marching while rendering with fine effect "La Paloma," the royal party took their places in the carriages awaiting them and the drive to the wharf was begun. In order to give the Princess as varied and comprehensive a view of the beauties of the Point as the short space of her visit allowed, the return drive was taken along the road leading from the corner by Col. Mills' quarters past Trophy Point, past the battle monument now in course of construction, and then across the plains to the chapel where the Infanta's carriage had reached the brow of the hill the firing of a salute of 21 guns was begun. To the cadets the afternoon with drill and parade was like other afternoons; to the members of the 1st Class, who were present in a body at the reception, it will, however, remain in memory somewhat different from other days.

The annual examination will be begun Thursday morning. The wedding of Lieut. John P. Wiser, 1st Art., and Miss Georgiana Hollister, of Buffalo, will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Hollister, on Thursday evening, June 15, at 8 p. m., 528 Delaware avenue, Buffalo. "At home" after Sept. 1, West Point, N. Y.

The marriage of Miss Jessica Seeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Seeley, and sister of Cadet Seeley, 4th Class, to Mr. Wilson Marshall, will take place at the church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow afternoon, June 1, at 4.30. A reception will follow at 25 East 39th street, the home of the bride.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 31, 1893.

THE Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy were received on Monday with all the appropriate honors; the cadet guard was paraded on the walk opposite the library building, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the "Saluting Battery," and the cadet battalion passed in review.

After the members of the board had made a preliminary tour of inspection through the buildings and grounds, they were entertained at luncheon by Capt. and Mrs. Phythian, after which they all went to the Board House and organized for the work of the week.

Senator George Gray, of Delaware, was elected president, and Capt. John Wilkes, of Charlotte, N. C., a graduate of the class of 1841, vice president. The other members of the Board are Senator Nathan G. Dixon, of Rhode Island; Representative John B. Robinson, of Pa.; Representative Amos J. Cummings, of N. Y.; the Rev. J. H. Bryson, of Huntsville, Ala.; James T. Woodward, of N. Y.; Gen. John B. Cotnam, of Louisville, Ky.; Noah Brooks, of New York, N. Y.; G. C. Metzger, of Mt. Vernon, Ind.; and Wm. J. Curtis, of Summit, N. J.

Representative Robinson and Mr. Menzies are graduates of the Naval Academy.

The graduating class contains 44 members, 35 being in the line and 9 in the engineer division. 150 candidates took the entrance examinations for admission to the class of '93, and of this number 93 successfully passed, and were admitted. Resignations and dismissals caused the original class to be reduced down to 44.

The following is the order in which the class graduates and the final averages obtained by each one for the four years:

Name.	Average.
1. Wilfred Van der Pijl, N. Y.	579.91
2. Wm. Black Montgomery, Ky.	574.83
3. Edwin Avery Elder, Mass.	567.01
4. Frank Hodges Clark, Jr., R. I.	540.04
5. Claude Ames Fitch, Ill.	530.29
6. Henry Heber Ward, N. J.	529.93
7. Joseph Albert Perry, Ill.	521.91
8. Eugene Leo Bisset, Ky.	520.74
9. Walter Selwyn Crozier, Conn.	514.33
10. Charles Jona Lang, Pa.	508.72
11. Edwin Hall Campbell, Ind.	507.86
12. Louis John Magill, Pa.	506.89
13. Thomas D. Parker, S. C.	503.01

14. David Mark Berry, Cal.	499.87
15. Thomas Sheldon Wilson, Ill.	487.94
16. John Schon Doddridge, W. Va.	486.75
17. Henry Allen Pearson, Utah	484.66
18. William Kern Gise, Ill.	483.66
19. Wilcox Merriam Cook, Kan.	482.54
20. Frank Laird Chadwick, Minn.	477.94
21. Christopher Catron Fewel, Texas	475.96
22. Perry Naylor Olmsted, Ore.	475.92
23. Orton P. Jackson, Pa.	474.93
24. Peter C. Hains, Jr., D. C.	471.08
25. Wm. Glasgow Powell, N. J.	469.83
26. Frank Spencer Douglas, Ga.	469.02
27. Frank Brooks Ugham, Mont.	467.97
28. John Low Sticht, N. Y.	461.93
29. John Paul Joseph Ryan, N. Y.	461.25
30. John Ramsey Morris, Mo.	458.35
31. Chester Wells, Pa.	455.53
32. Gerald Lang Holsinger, Kas.	450.99
33. Alfred Augustus McKethan, N. C.	450.53
34. Wm. Riddle Pollock, Ill.	447.50
35. James Boyd Potter, N. Y.	443.79
36. Alfred Allen Pratt, Ill.	441.48
37. Marvin Carver, Minn.	432.88
38. Andre Morton Proctor, Ky.	431.90

Engineers' Division.

1. Daniel Chaplin Nutting, Kas.	461.53
2. Maurice Berthold Peugnet, Mo.	412.42
3. Henry Bertrand Price, Iowa.	409.38
4. Martin Edward Trenck, Minn.	408.03
5. John Richard Brady, Pa.	405.22
6. Frank De Witt Read, Ohio.	404.22

The names of the members of the new 4th Class are as follows:

Clarence S. Kempff.	Oakland, Cal.
D. T. Terry.	Bent Mountain, Va.
Arthur L. Wesels.	Iowa
Wm. P. Giles.	Texas
James C. Kress.	Lock Haven, Pa.
Henry W. Watson.	Mississippi
Richard J. Oglesby.	Illinois, at large
Eugene O. Sykes.	Mississippi
Stanley H. McMullen.	Maryland
T. C. Ward.	San Antonio, Tex.
J. D. McDougal.	Mare Island, Cal.
B. Morris.	Martinsville, Va.
H. W. Mayo.	Richmond, Va.
S. Nandor.	Cowleyville, Miss.
Samuel S. Magill.	Fargo, N. D.
F. R. Holman.	Sioux City, Iowa
A. W. Pussey.	Oconto, Neb.
Treror W. Leulze.	Washington, D. C.
Grant Green.	Lapeer, Mich.
Wm. D. Leary.	Albany, Wis.
J. W. Bryant.	Venice, Pa.
John A. Day.	New York City
Austin Kauriz.	Tecoma, Wash.
Henry R. Herndon.	St. Joe, Tex.
David F. Boyd, Jr.	Auburn, Ala.
Joseph W. Powell.	Oswego, N. Y.
Wm. N. Jeffers.	Annapolis, Md., at large
Willis McDowell.	Sharon, Pa.
Walton B. Seaton.	Memphis, Tenn.
George Van Ormon.	Es Jordan, N. H.
F. M. Peters.	Danlow, W. Va.
Thomas Hart.	Michigan

The game of baseball on Saturday afternoon between the cadets and the Johns Hopkins Club, of Baltimore, was one of the most interesting games ever seen at the Academy, as it was the first time in a number of years that the cadets have been able to defeat the Johns Hopkins. Up to the eighth inning the visitors had the lead, when the cadets developed a wonderful batting streak and pounded out six runs and won the game by a score of 13 to 8. The game was characterized by many fine plays; the excellent batting, fielding and throwing of Cadet Randolph Ridgely, '94, was particularly noticeable. The teams were as follows:

Cadets.	Johns Hopkins.
Isaac.	catcher.
Alison.	pitcher.
Barnes.	1st base.
Potter.	2nd base.
Johnson.	3rd base.
Littlefield.	shortstop.
Moneghan.	right field.
Stanley.	centre field.
Ridgely.	left field.

The score by innings is:

Cadets.	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	6	—13
Johns Hopkins.	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	—8

Umpire, Cadet Secor; scorer, Cadet O. P. Jackson; assistant scorer, Cadet F. Chadwick.

Cadet R. Ridgely, '94, wins the silver medal given by the Officers Auxiliary Athletic Association, to the cadet who receives the highest batting average for the baseball season.

The members of the class of '93 have presented to Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, of the Naval Academy Band, a fine gold medal. The medal is surrounded by a laurel wreath, in the middle of which is a lyre, upon which a bugle and a mandolin lie, all in bas relief. It is suspended from a tablet which contains the name Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman in blue enamel. Between the tablet and medal is a pendant upon which is a scroll of music surrounded by a laurel wreath in which is set a large beautiful diamond. On the reverse of the medal this inscription is engraved: "Presented by the class of '93 of the United States Naval Academy to Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman in recognition of many favors and of his courtesy and ability."

Lately attended informal hops were held in the Bat House on Friday and Saturday evenings. Among the strangers present were: Miss Mayo, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Sirbee, of Washington; the Misses Wickes, of Baltimore; Miss Chaston, of West River, Md.; Miss Howell, of Washington; Miss Hays, of Philadelphia; the Misses Serpel and Miss Waite, of Norfolk, Vt.; Miss Milton, of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Stewart, the Misses Fox and the Misses Bykin, of Baltimore, and Miss Mitchell, of Washington.

Cadets Payne and Hasbrouck, '92, paid a short visit to the Academy last Saturday.

The yacht *Miranda*, of San Francisco, Cap. Henry Betta, has been at anchor in the river for several days.

The judges in the competitive company drill for the flag on Thursday next are Lieut. A. Sharp, Lieut. F. H. Haesler, and Lieut. R. Noble, U. S. A.

Largely attended informal hop was held in the Bat House on Monday evening.

The Italian ships *Etna* and *Eridano*, of the International Review Fleet, arrived and anchored in Annapolis Roads on Monday afternoon, saluting the station with twenty-one guns, which was returned by the shore battery. Rear-Admiral Magrath transferred his flag from the *Etna* to the *Eridano* and steamed into the harbor, and anchored off the Senate's wharf.

Cadet Phythian, accompanied by Lieut. Merriam, visited the *Eridano* and paid his respects to the admiral. Tuesday morning Admiral Magrath came ashore with his staff, and was received with all the customary honors.

A fleet of four sailing yachts, belonging to the Philadelphia Yacht Club, are now at anchor in the harbor.

The Board of Visitors has appointed Mr. Noah Brooks, of Newark, N. J., to deliver the oration on graduation day.

Lieut. Osterhaus is the secretary to the Board.

The boat drill and the exercises in steam tactics, which were scheduled on Monday afternoon, were postponed to Tuesday morning on account of the inclement weather. The drills consisted in drilling steam tactic in steam launches and manœuvring with boats under oars and sail. The Board of Visitors reviewed the drill from the steam launch *Jessie*, which was the flagship of the fleet. The steam engineering department claimed the attention of the Board the rest of the morning, when the cadets showed to a large number of spectators what they could do with machine tools and machinery. In the afternoon a spirited

sham battle was fought on the Government farm, which delighted hundreds of spectators, and earned the enormous of the Italian officers present.

A promenade concert was held in the Academy grounds on Tuesday evening and was enjoyed by hundreds of visitors to the Academy.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, NOVELIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Now that the prosecution has had time to bring in all of its evidence, and none appears to be forthcoming, let the defence in the case of Captain King vs. his Army readers, introduce a little testimony. First, what is his record? One of honor from first to last. He entered the Army a boy volunteer at the outbreak of the Civil War, and from the field was appointed to the Military Academy in 1862; graduated with credit as a cadet officer in 1866; was assigned to the 1st Artillery and remained with it until 1871, when he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry; served as aide-de-camp to the general commanding Department of the Gulf until 1874; was adjutant 5th Cavalry from October, '76, to January, '78; and was honorably retired on account of wounds received in the line of duty in June, 1879.

Have his experiences been too limited to warrant the views he holds of Army life? He was in active service almost twenty years, and in that time passed through a remarkable variety of those scenes which gild the career of a soldier. Few officers have been more favored. Of the Cavalry and Artillery he writes from experience, real and actual; of the Infantry he writes from long and favorable observation.

Are his pictures distorted and ugly because he has suffered the hurt of merit-not-properly-recognized? Impossible; because the abilities of few officers have ever been better recognized. He won honors at West Point and continued to do so throughout the course of his career. His views should be optimistic, if they are colored at all. He has no personal pang for which to take revenge in the guise of a novelist.

The great reading public knows little of soldiers, garrisons, and war. It is to the credit of the Army that there is among its officers a man so thoroughly equipped with technical knowledge, whose literary talents enable him to accomplish the desirable task of bringing it fitly before the world of letters. That he has done so creditably is evidenced by the fact that the adverse criticism does not emanate from editorial or literary critical columns.

It is not wise for people to break away from their absorbing mental diet of two-bit dreadfuls and seventh commandment reform novels to criticise the works of Captain King, without first regaling their lungs with a breath of a healthier atmosphere. Level-headed sanity will discover that he shames vice, drunkenness, and lack of principle, as much as he can without setting up as an avowed reformer—far more, indeed, than do many of his popular contemporaries.

The Army does not differ from any other class of American society that involves men and women. Human nature is the same there as anywhere else. The Army possesses vice and virtue in about the same proportion as the rest of the world. The true artist, of pencil or pen, must paint both good and bad. If his work is true, it will live; and will out, also, perhaps.

The fair critic can find in any of Captain King's novels a good story first and chiefly, and in addition, faithful descriptions of Army scenes and customs, correct military delineation, and a marked absence of impure images, immoral ideas, and malice. If his characters are so true to life that some persons feel themselves intended, and lift their voices in lamentation, we must remember that the author deals only with the characteristics of men and women, not with themselves, and give him more credit for his skillful conceptions. He has earned his place as an American novelist, and as an Army writer his success is a thing to be proud of. He has perpetuated the memory of many customs and traditions of service that do not find place in histories and treatises, but are none the less worthy of preservation. He holds up standards of excellence in certain matters which we may endeavor to reach with profit. He has studied taste and elegance. But he has held a few of our secret sins out where they will be scorned and ridiculed, and for this we revile him.

It is not possible for a novelist to bring within the narrow limits of a single volume all the heroes and heroines of our garrisons. Some must wait a little longer; but if they persist in virtue, and continue to crown the pinnacle of human perfection, their exemplary existences will sooner or later find the immortality of the pen. Some author is even now waiting a fitting opportunity for rearing their laurels to posterity. Let us weep that we are not all great. Let us bemoan the crafts and assaults of the devil which should make any of us like the characters in Captain King's novels. But let us not try to cure our own ills by trying to pull the tongue out of everyone who speaks to us of our failures.

The Army does not object to Captain King's novels. It goes serenely on approving them, reading them, and appreciating them. A few whose hearts are bad compose little newspaper contributions and advance their personal views for those of the whole Army; and the Army, knowing of no cause for complaint until it sees these, smiles and passes the matter without remark. People do not ordinarily undertake to defend a cause whose innate justice constitutes its own defence.

Captain King's defense may be found between the two covers of his novels. Those who read them may well look in wonder at the criticism contained in the issue of March 25.

DENYS MAHAN.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENCAL, U. S. Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y. City, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT A. E. CULVER, U. S. N., is on duty on the U. S. S. *Baltimore* at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York.

CAPTAIN W. G. CHILSON, U. S. N., is on duty in San Francisco, Cal.; his address being Room 25, Appraisers Building.

COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

By the approval of the recommendations of the Departmental Construction Board for the construction of two gunboats of the composite type, Secretary Herbert manifests an intention to keep at least abreast of the world's progress in the matter of ship construction. Furthermore, it shows the existence of perfect harmony between the head of the Department and Board of Bureau Chiefs—a condition that augurs well for the success of the present Administration. Without concert of action between the Secretary and his immediate subordinates the progress will be slow and of doubtful value.

Naval Constructor Hieborn's repeated recommendations in favor of sheathing for our cruisers is to be carried out in part. The frames of the composite gunboats and part of the structure above the water line be made of steel, but that the hull is to be covered with wood planking. The cost of the composite type is not likely to be in excess of the cost of a steel vessel of similar size. As one of the three vessels will be built of steel throughout, there will be fair opportunity to compare the respective types.

The British Navy is now building many of the composite vessels for foreign cruising purposes, viz.: Six cruisers of 2,120 tons each, seven cruisers of 1,430 tons each, 15 sloops of 1,130 tons each, 20 gunboats of from 800 to 1,000 tons each, and 36 gunboats of from 400 to 800 tons each.

The general dimensions of the new composite gunboats will be as follows: Length, 220 ft.; beam, 36 ft.; draught to bottom of keel, 11 ft.; displacement, 1,200 tons; horse power, 1,750; estimated speed, 14 knots; coal supply, normal, 150 tons; full capacity, 350 tons; sail spread, 5,780 ft. The armament will consist of eight 4-in. rapid fire, breech loading rifles, four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and one torpedo tube. The coal capacity of the all-steel boat, which is intended mainly for service in Chinese rivers, is slightly larger than in the case of the composite boats.

The construction bureau will proceed immediately to prepare the designs, and Chief Wilson believes that they will be completed in 120 days. Secretary Herbert has given strict orders that the plans be prepared in the greatest detail, and in such form that alterations in the designs will be unnecessary, and the cost of alterations and a considerable saving in time will also be effected by allowing the contractors to proceed uninterruptedly under the original plans.

The maximum speed to be attained is 14 knots and the general cruising speed is to be about 8 knots. The engines are to be of the direct acting vertical inverted type used in all the ships designed since Commo. Melville has been at the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineers. They are to be quadruple expansion with cylinders of the following diameters: High pressure, 11 in.; first intermediate, 17 in.; second intermediate, 24 in.; low pressure, 24 in.

The common stroke is to be 18 in., and the two engines to be put in eachship to develop 1,760 horse power while making 300 revolutions per minute. The low pressure cylinder is to be forward, with a simple contrivance for readily uncoupling it from the rest of the engine. This coupling, which is similar to the shaft coupling connecting the forward and the aft engines on the cruiser *New York*, is so arranged as to work well with the two sections of the shaft considerably out of line.

Steam will be generated in six boilers, two of the usual Scotch type, cylindrical, and three Ward tubular boilers. The cylindrical boilers will each be 10 feet long and 7 feet 8 inches in diameter, with a single corrugated furnace, and each will have 21 square feet of grate surface and 675 square feet of heating surface. The four tubular boilers are to have 100 feet of grate surface and 4,000 square feet of heating surface, giving a total of 5,350 square feet of heating surface for each boat. All the boilers are to be fitted with the ash pan system of forced draught. The cylindrical boilers are to be capable of carrying a working pressure of 160 pounds, and the tubular boilers are to carry 250 pounds working pressure.

With the low pressure cylinder uncoupled the high pressure and two intermediate cylinders will form a triple expansion engine, working at about three-fourths maximum power at 180 revolutions per minute, and driving the boat at about 8 knots per hour. When the engines are used thus, steam will be introduced into the high pressure cylinder at 160 pounds pressure from any of the boilers, and a special exhaust will lead from the second intermediate cylinder to the condenser of each engine.

For running at full power the low pressure cylinder will be coupled on, and steam will be introduced from the tubular boilers at 250 pounds pressure into the high pressure cylinder, and from the cylindrical boilers at 160 pounds into the first receiver. The engines are thus a combination of the triple and quadruple expansion type, and this is the first time in the history of steam engines that there has been such a combination made, or that it has been proposed to use steam from two types of boilers at different pressures in the same engine.

By a careful spacing of the cranks it has been possible to get nearly the same turning moment from each cylinder.

The details of the engines for the steel gunboat for river service in China have not yet been fully decided upon, but she will have twin screws, and will probably have simple triple expansion engines. She is to make but 13 knots speed.

CAPTAIN KING'S NOVELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

RETURNING from a brief absence, I am reminded of something that, in the face of matters of graver moment, did not receive attention at the proper time. You close your comments on my letter in your issue of April 22 with the words: "It will never do for an author to announce that no criticism is honest except what pleases him." This plainly implies that I had questioned the honesty of your correspondent's criticism, whereas I neither felt nor expressed the faintest doubts on that score. It was the JOURNAL's remarks I ventured to deprecate, and now I beg to enter a respectful protest against being again made to intend something very far from my thoughts. Kindly give this space, and I will endeavor not to trespass further.

CHARLES KING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9, 1898.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.
WILLIAM MCADOO, Assistant Secretary.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—R.-Adml. A. E. K. Benham.

SAN FRANCISCO, flagship, 3d rate, 12 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. At New York. Undergoing repairs.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. Capt. J. R. Bartlett ordered to command, per steamer of May 23. Arrived at Greytown May 27. Marines were immediately landed to protect property of Nicaragua Canal Company. Capt. Higginson telegraphs Department that they will be withdrawn as soon as provisional government places guard over the canal.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Sicard, comdg. At New York. Fired salute at Grant's tomb on May 30.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. Lieut. C. K. Curtis will be ordered to command. At Portsmouth, N. H., where she arrived June 1 for repairs.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., May 25, for repairs.

European Station.—A.-R.-Adml. Henry Erben.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship, Capt. A. T. Mahan. At New York. Will be repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and with either the *Concord*, *Yorktown* or *Bennington* will sail for the Mediterranean some time in June.

S. At. Station.—Actg.-R.-Adml. O. E. Stanton assigned to command.

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain S. W. Terry. At New York. Will be fitted out immediately for service on the South Atlantic Station. Will accompany Spanish caravels from New York to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Montevideo, Uruguay, May 23.

Pacific Station.—Acting Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate, Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At Honolulu, H. I., April 23.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. En route from San Francisco for Corinto, Nicaragua, to protect American interests.

BOSTON, flagship, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain B. F. Day. At Honolulu, H. I.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Sailed from Port Townsend May 30 for Bering Sea.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. Left Port Townsend May 31 for Bering Sea.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Arrived at San Francisco May 2, repairing.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempf, comdg. At San Francisco. Left Mare Island for trial trip May 27, returning 30.

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. A. S. Barker. At New York Navy-yard, May 30, repairing. Will sail early in June for the Pacific Station.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At Norfolk Navy-yard to undergo repairs preliminary to return to Pacific station.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adml. D. B. Harmony.

To be relieved June 7 by Rear Admiral Irwin. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. Returned to Shanghai from Seoul, Corea, May 28.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. Left Kobe for Yokohama May 1.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. M. Barber. Left Ichang for Hankow May 20.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley. At Hong Kong, May 1, en route to Yokohama.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton. En route to Bering Sea. Address, care Pay Office, San Francisco.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman. At New York Navy-yard May 23. Will be repaired at Brooklyn Navy yard and then ordered to China as flagship of the Asiatic Station.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. J. Barclay. Left Norfolk for Newport May 24.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Receiving ship for boys. Captain J. R. Bartlett. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. Arrived at Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. C. M. Chester. At Annapolis.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lt.-Comdr. J. F. Merry. At New York.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Portsmouth, N. H.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Chicago. Most of her officers and men have been ordered to duty in connection with the World's Fair naval exhibit.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Lt.-Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia. Will sail about April 15 on her summer cruise.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. Comdr. C. M. Thomas will be ordered to command in July. Will accompany Spanish caravels from New York to mouth of the St. Lawrence.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker. At Annapolis, at last accounts, where she will form an object lesson to the cadets. At the close of these ceremonies she will take a class of cadets aboard and make a short cruise to afford them opportunity for practical instruction in steam engineering and gunnery.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edwin White. At Norfolk Navy-yard to be repaired, preliminary to foreign cruise. Will probably go to South Atlantic.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Newport, R. I., conducting torpedo experiments.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 3 guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At New York.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs preliminary to orders to a foreign station. Will probably go to the Pacific.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, New commander will shortly be detailed. At Annapolis. Practice ship for cadets.

STILETTO.—Torpedo Boat, Lieut. Roy Smith. In New York harbor doing service as despatch boat.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 80 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

St. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajaz*, *Catkill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

REAR ADMIRAL PIERCE CROSBY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Crosby will soon leave Washington for an extended stay at the Hot Springs of Virginia.

REAR ADMIRAL R. W. SHUFFELDE, U. S. N., has taken up his usual summer residence at Hamilton, Va., and will remain there during most of the coming summer.

THE Brazilian vessel of war *Almirante Barrosa* has been wrecked near Ras Ghareb, a port on the coast of Middle Egypt, in the Gulf of Suez. The vessel is a total wreck.

PAYMASTER H. R. SULLIVAN left Washington May 29, for Corinto, Nicaragua via steamer for New York. He has been ordered to join the *Alliance*, as the relief of P. A. Paymaster Frazer.

Mrs. Boggs, wife of Paymaster L. G. Boggs of the *Bennington*, is for the present staying at the Osborne, New York City, and will remain there until the cruise of her husband's ship has been determined upon.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER E. B. ROGERS, U. S. N., and his wife are spending a portion of the summer at the Old Nourse Place on the Tenallytown Road near Georgetown, D. C. Paymaster Rogers is on duty at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

RECENT reports from the Dubuque Iron Works do not show a very strong prospect for getting the new torpedo-boat under construction at that point, into salt water before some time next year. The delays incident to the distance from a base of supplies and the lack of technical knowledge have militated against the rapid progress anticipated.

THE U. S. cruiser *New York* is to be supplied with an electric launch. She will be 30 feet long, 6 feet 10 inches wide, and 22 inches draught. She will be capable of a speed of six or seven miles an hour for five or six hours with one set of storage batteries, although she can make much faster time for fewer hours. Her motive power, sixty-four storage batteries, and the motor, will be placed under the floor of the cockpit.

THE recently published statement to the effect that Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., was to be flag lieutenant of Acting Rear Admiral Erben of the European Station is incorrect. Lieut. Reamey having but recently returned from a full cruise on the China Station, and this in turn was supplementary to a partial cruise on the Pacific Station during which he was wrecked on the flagship *Trenton*, at Samoa. Lieut. Reamey will continue on duty as secretary of the Naval Inspection Board of which Rear Admiral Belknap is president.

A GUNBOAT named *Capots la Mort*, for the Government of Haiti, has been launched by the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee at Gravelle, Havre. She is a sister ship of the *Alexandre Petion*, which was launched on March 15. Six little gunboats constructing in Turkey are to be named *Kekaf*, *Sakik Shadi*, *Seyah*, *Nasri Hudra*, *Barkel Zafer*, and *Pelenki Deryah*. An elegant imperial yacht, named the *Feshrifeh*, with a kiosk on board, was launched at the Turkish naval yard on April 5. She is 95 ft. long, and 13 ft. in beam, with a displacement of 55 tons, and engines of 450 horsepower, which will give a speed of 14 knots. The *Deride Bahrieh* states that a large repairing yard is to be constructed at Jeddah on the Red Sea.

RECTOR'S Agent at St. Petersburg reports that two new ironclads, each of 4,126 tons burthen, the *Admiral Sinabine* and the *Admiral Oushakoff*, as well as six torpedo boats, of 87 tons each, will be launched during the present year. In 1894 the ironclads *Sisot the Great*, 8,880 tons, and the *Poltava*, 10,960 tons, together with the two ironclads, *Petrovsk* and *Sebastopol*, each of 10,960 tons, and eight torpedo boats of 87 tons, will also be ready for launching. Besides these vessels, the construction of two new sea-going ironclads of the type of the *Rurik*, but with more accommodation for coal, is about to be commenced at the Baltic shipbuilding yards.

The officers of H. M. S. *Australia*, who took part in the shore parade in New York City on April 28 were as follows:

Commanding Company—No. 7, Lieut. Hugh de L. Stapleton; Guides—Mids. Bowden, Smith and Royas. Comdg. Co.—No. 8, Lieut. Claude Buckle; Guides—Mids. Kennedy and Chichester.

Comdg. Co.—No. 9, Lieut. W. F. Blunt; Guides—Mids. Heathcote and Rooke.

Comdg. Co.—No. 10, Mr. F. J. Eves, (gunner); Guides—Mids. Cole; Petty Officer—Lewthwaite. Comdg. Co.—No. 11, Mr. F. Fish, (boatswain); Guides—Mids. Speke; Petty Officer—Clarke. Officer Instructor—Lieut. A. H. Limpus.

The officers of H. M. S. *Magicienne* were Lieut. Bowles, left leader; Lieut. Tremayne, No. 12 Co.; Lieut. Garrett, No. 13 Co.; M. Wilton, gunner, right guide of No. 12 Co., and Mr. Bennett, gunner, right guide of No. 13 Co.

Croiseur Rynda.—Following is a list of officers of this vessel who participated in the land parade of April 28: Comdr. Stemann, Lieuts. Bouavestoff, Hiriakoff, Giers, Sangovitch, Ystomin, Fegleff, Filipovsky, Sub-Lieut. Masourov.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 27.—Commander R. D. Evans, to examination for promotion May 31.

Pay Director C. H. Eldridge, to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Baltimore, Md., May 31.

Detached.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant S. A. Staunton, from the Chicago and granted three months' leave from May 26.

MAY 27.—Lieutenant R. G. Peck, from the Naval Academy May 30 and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

Pay Director Rufus Parks, from duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, on May 31 and ordered to duty as general storekeeper at the Navy-yard, New York, June 5 next.

Pay Inspector A. S. Kenney, from duty as general storekeeper at the Navy-yard, New York, on June 5 next and ordered to the Chicago and as fleet paymaster of the European Station.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, from the Chicago on June 5 next, ordered to settle accounts, then granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant Commander A. B. H. Lillie, from the Baltimore and granted sick leave for two months.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Potter, from the Philadelphia on May 31 and ordered to the Chicago.

Ensign W. O. Hulme, from the Navy-yard, New York, June 1 next and ordered to the Chicago.

Ensign L. H. Everhart, from the Constellation and ordered to the Baltimore.

MAY 29.—Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, from the Naval Academy June 14 next and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieutenant H. H. Hosley, from the Philadelphia June 12 next and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant Alexander Sharp, Jr., from the Naval Academy June 10 next and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Medical Director F. L. Du Bois, from the Philadelphia June 1 next and ordered to the Chicago.

P. A. Surgeon T. C. Craig, from the Boston upon the reporting of his relief, ordered to return home, and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Surgeon E. S. Bogert, from the Philadelphia upon falling in with the Boston and to report for duty on board that vessel.

P. A. Surgeon Edward R. Stitt, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Chicago.

P. A. Surgeon J. F. Urie, from the Chicago and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon M. S. Guest, from the receiving-ship Franklin and ordered to the Philadelphia.

MAY 30.—Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, from the Philadelphia and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Ensign Edward E. Capehart, from the Chicago and ordered to duty at the Torpedo Station June 15.

Naval Cadets A. A. McKethan, D. M. Berry, J. S. Doddridge, F. D. W. Read, Joseph A. Perry, F. N. Olmstead and F. B. Upham, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to the Philadelphia June 14 next.

Naval Cadets W. B. Peugnet, John P. J. Ryan, L. J. Magill, W. S. Crosley and W. G. Powell, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to temporary duty on the Hancock June 15.

Naval Cadets Marvin Carver, T. S. Wilson, E. R. Pollock, O. P. Jackson, W. K. Gise, M. E. Trenon and R. S. Douglas, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to the Newark June 19.

Naval Cadets J. H. Morris, W. S. Montgomery, F. H. Clark and D. C. Nutting, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to the Chicago June 12.

Naval Cadets H. A. Pearson, F. L. Chadwick, John L. Stilent and W. Van N. Powelson, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to the Bennington June 15.

Naval Cadets A. A. Pratt, Chester Wells, John R. Brady and James B. Potter, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to the Concord June 15.

Naval Cadets H. B. Price, E. L. Bisset, Edward H. Campbell, H. H. Ward, Charles J. Lang, G. L. Holsinger and C. C. Fewel, from the Naval Academy June 2 and ordered to the Baltimore June 15.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS E. PIERCE, 1st U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as recruiting officer in charge of the station at Minneapolis, and is due there from Chicago about June 5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. Law and Co. published "The Plutocrat," a drama in five acts, by Otto Medh Schupphaus.

The next number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers will be ready for issue in a few days, and will not fall short of its predecessors in interest and value. The exchange list of this magazine has become quite extensive, evidence of its value in the minds of the other technical journals of the country.

There is reported to be a revival in France of interest in Napoleonic literature and it would appear to be extending to this country. In the *Century's* group of separate papers relating to the Napoleons have already appeared Capt. Usher's Journal of "The Deportation to Elba" and Marion Crawford's article on Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, based on advance sheets of the volume by Georges Berlin. In the June number will appear a most interesting account of "The Death of the Prince Imperial" by Archibald Forbes, who knew the Prince well and was in Zululand in 1879 at the time of his death, and investigated the tragic circumstances immediately thereafter. Mr. Forbes precedes his account of this event by a vivid character sketch, giving the Prince's own account of his "baptism of fire" in the Franco-German War, together with a number of characteristic anecdotes. A striking full-page portrait of the Prince in the English artillery uniform, engraved by T. Johnson, accompanies the article. A fourth article of this group will relate to the Murats in Florida.

We are indebted to the enterprise of John Wiley and Sons for the publication in a handsome 8vo volume of a translation by P. Henry Mottelay, author of the *Chronological History of Electricity*, Magnetiism, etc., of the *Ancient Work of William Gilbert*, of Colchester, Physician, and on the "The Loadstone and Magnetic Bodies," and on the Great Magnet, the Earth: a new physiology demonstrated with many arguments and experiments. Gilbert is known as the "Father of the Magnetic Philosophy" and of experimental philosophy in England, and his work published in 1600 was the first remarkable work on physical sciences ever appearing in England, and it presented theories which have in the end become part of the creed of science. His work was one of the first examples of inductive philosophy, preceding Bacon's "Novum Organum." It is singular that such a man should have been almost wholly lost to sight for over three hundred years and that this translation from the original Latin is the first which has appeared in any language. It is an excellent translation and the translator has admirably succeeded in his purpose of presenting the author in idiomatic English not simply furnishing a substitution of English words for Latin.

The "Life of Andrew Jackson," by James Parton, published by D. Appleton and Co. as one of their Great Commander series, is a most fascinating story. Mr. Parton not only has the stimulus of adoration for the man whose life he so graphically depicts, but he has coupled with this the ability to put forth the incidents narrated in such a pleasant way as to fix the reader's attention. The story has, moreover, a pathetic side to it, for it is the last work of its distinguished author, who died before its publication. We have never had a more capable biographer than James Parton, and this volume is worthy of his reputation. He skillfully presents the various phases of Jackson's marked character, showing how in spite of his lack of training the strong qualities of the man asserted themselves. He was a natural gentleman and a born soldier as well as a devoted patriot. For the sake of his country he again and again risked life and reputation, where the biographer is plainly awayed between his admiration for Jackson and his sense of justice, he contents himself with stating facts without comment.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following officers are ordered to examination for promotion: At Fort Monroe—2d Lieut. O. J. Straub, H. C. Schumm, Alfred M. Hunter, Charles C. Gallup. At Presidio—2d Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, John D. Miley, George E. Frenon. At Fort Leavenworth—1st Lieut. James S. Rogers, 2d Lieut. S. H. Elliott, P. D. Locordridge, Frank Owen, Carl Koops, and George W. Marlin.

Leave extended Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., three months.

Leave is granted Lieut. J. B. Ballinger, 5th Cav., for one month.

Leave is granted Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., for one month.

The resignations of 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Beardley, 8th Inf., has been accepted, to take effect July 1, and of 1st Lieut. G. D. Fitch, C. E., Sept. 15.

Major Wm. H. Hamner has been assigned to duty at San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. George B. Davis, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty with Maryland Militia and ordered to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

Sick leave granted Major James P. Kimball, surgeon, two months.

Leave granted Capt. Wells Willard, Sub. Dept., one month.

The following transfers in the 3d Cavalry are ordered: 1st Lieut. F. O. Johnson from Troop C to K; 1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman from K to C; 2d Lieut. Geo. T. Langorne from C to K; 2d Lieut. F. M. Caldwell from E to C.

Gen. W. P. Carlin has been assigned to the command of the Dept. of Columbia.

A VERY handsome reception to Mrs. Gen. Custer was given last Thursday evening, May 25, by Gen. and Mrs. Chas. Fitz-Simons at their handsome home, 161 Ashland Avenue, Chicago. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags and festoons of bunting. The table decorations were floral pieces of red, white and blue and the cream folds of the same colors. Mrs. Custer wore a handsome robe of white silk with pearl ornaments. Among the invited guests were particular friends of the host and hostess and Mrs. Custer, from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE NEW YORK.

THE report of the Board which conducted the trial of the new cruiser *New York* was made public by Secretary Herbert May 31.

With one exception, the report says, nothing was neglected on the part of the contractors to secure the best results, and they were aided greatly by the meteorological and marine conditions of the day. The exception was the steering of the ship. Whether due to the sluggish compasses or to too much use of the wheel the wake was frequently tortuous, lengthening the distances actually passed over by the ship by increments incapable of exact measurement.

The features of the run north were:—Maximum revolutions, port, 135.3; average, 134.7; starboard, maximum, 136.2; average, 134.6; maximum steam pressure at engines, 173 port, 170 starboard; average, 170 port; 163 starboard; average air pressure inches; time on course, 21.31 m. 5 s.

Running south the features were:—Average revolutions, port, 135.4 starboard, 134.7; average pressure, 169 port, 168 starboard; air pressure, 2 inches; time over course, 1h. 56 m. 59 s.

On the run home to Philadelphia opportunity was taken to observe the performance of the vessel under reduced power. With the forward engines uncoupled and four of the six boilers in use under natural draught she made 15.73 knots by patent log, checked by observations—a very satisfactory performance. While so going the helm was put over from hard a port to hard a starboard in nineteen seconds, which leads the Board to record its favorable opinion of the *New York's* steering qualities.

The Board reports:—

First—In its opinion the *New York* is sufficiently strong to carry the equipments, coal, stores and machinery indicated in the plan and specifications.

Second—The hull, fittings and the machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances of the vessel are strong and well built and in strict conformity with the contract and authorized changes.

Third—The vessel lacks completeness and readiness for delivery in the respects noted.

Fourth—The ship being weighted to a mean draught of 31 feet 0½ inches was run twice over the measured course or about 41½ miles under the conditions prescribed by the department. The mean speed of the two runs, corrected for tidal current, over the course actually described by the ship was at the rate of twenty-one knots an hour, the knot being counted as 6,080 feet.

Fifth—The readings of the patent logs were so widely apart and so inconsistent as to furnish no trustworthy measure of the speed of the ship at such unusually high velocities, however convenient and useful at rates more commonly experienced.

Sixth—The performance of the vessel under way was in all respects satisfactory.

Seventh—The weight of the machinery as demanded under the provisions of the tenth clause of the contract is not yet known.

Eighth—The Board regards the *New York's* as possessing the quality of steadiness and seaworthiness in a satisfactory, not to say a notable degree. Her rudder acts promptly and efficiently.

Ninth—The Board calls the Department's attention to its opinion that the wing magazines are dangerously warm for the stowage of powder, especially if made according to the more recent formulae. The magazines should be separated from the fireroom by two bulkheads, the space between carrying, either coal or air, as may be deemed best.

Tenth—The expense bills are not ready for submission.

Eleventh—The presence of the *Kearsarge* and other naval vessels on the line greatly facilitated the maintenance of the course. In future trials long spar buoys, planted not over five miles apart, and even more anchored vessels would be valuable.

Twelfth—The performance of the engines, boilers and accessories was excellent, reflecting credit upon the builders. Nothing less than the best material and workmanship could have produced boilers and engines to stand so prolonged and excessive a strain without a breakdown in any part. Not a journal heated unduly, nor was any water used on bearings, except as a matter of precaution.

In conclusion the Board feels justified in recording its opinion that, in the *New York* the Navy of the United States will possess a vessel which, as a combination of superior speed, good armored protection, disposition of battery, excellent seagoing qualities and rare habitability, leaves little, if anything, to be desired for the purpose she was designed to fulfill.

A long list of items of work remaining to be completed is appended to the report.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

All the steel hull plates for the revenue cutter *Windom*, being built for duty on the Baltimore station, have successfully passed the required tests and have been accepted from the Carben Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, by 2d Asst. Engr. McAllister, the inspection officer. Work on the vessel at the shipyard of the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa, had been greatly delayed on account of the delay in getting the hull plates, but it can now be pushed rapidly.

BLACK, STARR & FROST.

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THE American people fully demonstrated on Tuesday that the memory of the great leaders of the war, deceased, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Hancock, etc., was not forgotten. From General to private soldier the great army of the dead were honored this year with unusual fervor.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says: "The old 'systems' of fortification possess now no practical value. Designs depend largely on the situation and the varying conditions of modern warfare. A comparatively open site, held by good troops, with some judiciously placed field works, may become at least a Plevna if not a Sebastopol. On the other hand, the most approved developments of Vauban, if not seconded by the employment of the necessary artillery and infantry under a capable and energetic commander, would prove as vulnerable as did Strasburg in 1870-71."

In a humorous, though rather sarcastic, article on "Sailors' Wives" in the United Service Magazine, the author says:

It is pretty generally conceded that sailors make the best husbands in the world, so the trials that beset their wives have their compensations. Whether the affection and thoughtful consideration with which their husbands treat them is due to the very small amount of conjugal wear and tear to which, owing to the exigencies of the service, these qualities are subjected, is a delicate question. Certain it is that the years spent far away from the attractions and amusements of society do a great deal towards making a sailor idealize women in general, and one woman in particular, while his hard life and constant familiarity with death and danger keep him unselfish and unspoiled, and engender in him habits of common sense and self-reliance.

The writer also reasons that it is far better that wives should, whenever their presence is compatible with Service considerations, be near their husbands, even when for reasons of health and education they may have to part temporarily with their children in order to do so. "There are plenty of kind people who are ready and willing to look after my little girl," said a young wife on her way back to India after leaving the child with its grand parents, "but I don't want anyone to look after my husband."

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NAVY PAY AND PROMOTION.

THE New York Evening Post has recently had several paragraphs commenting upon the action of the Navy Department in relieving Captain Higginson from the command, because he was supposed to have been dilatory in getting his vessel to sea after receiving his orders for Nicaragua. We are told by the Post that "In the Turkish Navy the admiral used to have the privilege of giving a captain or any other officer a good bastinado of the nobler portion of his animal economy, in his discretion, but the Turkish Navy has not made a great figure in military annals. Barring the physical suffering, our custom of kicking an officer on in disgrace and poverty because somebody temporarily in charge of the Navy Department puts an unfavorable construction on a telegram, as in Captain Whitehead's case, or thinks he might have cooled two hours sooner, as in Captain Higginson's case, is not much better than the bastinado. It may be necessary to take an officer's ship from him. But no necessity of either war or peace can deprive a man of a right to a trial by an impartial tribunal, or any matter affecting life, or fortune, or reputation. 'No freeman,' save the Magna Charta, 'shall be seized, imprisoned, or dispossessed or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin. We will not put upon him or send upon him, save by legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. Everybody in America lives under this saving rule except officers of the Navy. The exception ought to be abolished. Men who devote their lives to the military or naval professions, being thereby incapacitated for other callings, should have their honor and earnings even more carefully protected against the exercise of arbitrary power than those of any other class of the community."

Whatever the merits of the particular case cited it is obvious that the authority to summarily remove an officer from command must be lodged somewhere in our system, as it is in all other military services. The difficulty with our Navy is in the law which denies to the naval officer the right to his confrere of the Army has, to demand a Court of Inquiry, and in the anomalous system of pay—which puts it in the power of the Navy Department to subject an officer to great hardship in the matter of pay when he displeases his superior officer, whether in the end he be found innocent or guilty of the offence alleged. When the Southern Confederacy was organized on the general model of our own this unjust discrimination in the matter of pay was in part abolished. Four grades of pay were established for the Confederate captains, viz., \$5,000 when commanding squadrons, \$4,300 for other duty at sea, \$3,600 for shore duty, and \$3,000 on leave, waiting orders. The pay of admirals was in all cases \$6,000. The pay of other Naval officers aside from increase for length of service, was varied only according to sea or shore duty. There was no "waiting orders" pay in the Confederate service, and it should be abolished in our own. It is undoubtedly too often made a means of subjecting officers to unjust hardship, and it establishes a

sort of system of terrorism over them which is destructive to the mainly independence of character we should cultivate in every possible way. The Department must have the right to determine on what duty an officer is to be ordered, but he should not be punished, by being mulcted in his pay, because some other officer, rather than he, is deemed better adapted for particular duty. If the mouths of naval officers could be unsealed, and the story of their experiences told, the argument in favor of this change would obtain overwhelming force.

The whole system of administering our Navy needs revision. We are building up the material of our Navy but we are shamefully neglecting the personnel, and there is danger that we shall find in the end that our modern ships are without their fitting accompaniment of officers trained to command while yet in the vigor of their manhood. Comparison with foreign services will show the disadvantages to which our Navy is subjected in the matter of early promotion. This was strikingly exhibited, during the recent Naval Review, in a comparison of ages between officers of corresponding rank on the vessels of our Review fleet and those of the foreign vessels in our waters at that time.

No man knows what conditions will determine the results of our next great naval contest, so far as the material is concerned, but one thing is clear—the personal factor will be the controlling one, as it has always been. It is important, therefore, that we should do all in our power to encourage the spirit of enterprise and hopefulness in the officers of our Navy, especially those in the lower grades. Is this being done? Every officer who knows the fact can answer.

The provisions concerning the ordering of Courts of Inquiry in the Army and Navy are as follows:

R-V Stat., Title XIV.—The Army, Sec. 1,382, Art. 115.—A Court of Inquiry, to examine into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier, may be ordered by the President or by any commanding officer; but as Courts of Inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be employed in the hands of weak and envious commandants, as engines for the destruction of military merit, they shall never be ordered by any commanding officer except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired of.

Title XV.—The Navy, Sec. 1,624, Art. 55.—Courts of Inquiry may be ordered by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commandant of a fleet.

It will be observed that in the Articles of War for the Army the possibility of abuse in the power to order a Court of Inquiry is distinctly recognized and guarded against. As it is not likely that a direct request for a court by a Navy officer would be refused, the difference in the statute law is not so great. The custom of the two Services concerning Courts of Inquiry would appear to be different, however, and they are more common in the Army, where they are regarded as a protection against unjust reflections upon an officer. The control over a naval officer's pay, given to the authorities determining his assignment to duty is undoubtedly a powerful means of intimidation, such as does not exist in the Army. It is an improper, unmilitary and unjust authority, always subject to abuse or to the suspicion of abuse. In the case of Captain Higginson, for example, it was in the power of the Navy Department to reduce his pay by a stroke of the pen from forty-five hundred to twenty-eight hundred dollars a year. This is a serious matter, especially when an officer has made all of his preparations for a tour of duty at the higher pay.

SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG.

It is quite evident that rank is not an important factor with the new Administration in the appointment of heads of staff departments. This became apparent when Medical Inspector Tryon was jumped over the heads of twenty-eight seniors. It has been further emphasized by the appointment this week of Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Sternberg to be Surgeon-General of the Army. The blow dealt against seniority is particularly severe in this case, for, in addition to the ten seniors in rank jumped by General Sternberg, there are twenty-five seniors in years who will be relegated to the retired list before June 8, 1903, when the new Surgeon General reaches the retiring age. Naturally, there are many sore hearts among these officers.

Barring the disappointment felt by the seniors,

however, the appointment of General Sternberg will be generally considered an excellent one. No surgeon in the Army is more widely known, or stands higher in the medical profession than General Sternberg. This is evident from the fact that he was endorsed by eminent physicians, and by nearly every board of health in the country. As a cholera expert he stands in the front ranks with the authorities of the world. If life is spared him we may depend upon an intelligent and vigorous administration of the affairs of the Medical Department for at least nine years to come.

Dr. Sternberg's name had not been prominently mentioned in connection with the office, but of his fitness for it in every respect there can be no manner of doubt, and he is yet comparatively a young man, having been born in Hawick Seminary, Oswego County, New York, June 8, 1838. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1860, was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army in May, 1861, and attained the grade from which he has just been promoted in January, 1891. During the war he rendered excellent professional service, and since the war the country has benefited more than it is perhaps aware of by his skill and researches in certain professional directions. During his stay in Baltimore a few years ago he made extensive experimental researches in bacteriology at Johns Hop U. university; in 1879 he was sent to Havana as a Member of the Yellow Fever Commission by the National Board of Health, and in 1885 he was a delegate of the International Sanitary Conference in Rome, Italy. He is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicines of Rome, Rio Janeiro and Havana, and a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and besides membership in other medical and scientific societies at home and abroad, was in 1887 President of the American Public Health Association. A prize of \$500 was awarded to him in 1885 for his essay on "Disinfectants;" he has invented automatic heat regulating apparatus, and is the author of several professional works of public value. President Cleveland's selection must, therefore, be regarded with general approval. It is a proof that high professional attainment does not go altogether unrecognized in our military service.

THE shipbuilding establishment of the Messrs. Cramp is always doing something to interest the public. People have not ceased talking about the remarkable performance of the *New York*, and now comes word that another important event—the launching of the battleship *Massachusetts*—is about to take place. June 10 is the date set for this interesting event. Representatives of the establishment are in Washington this week perfecting arrangements. The President and several members of the Cabinet will probably be present. The present year will be an eventful one in the matter of new ships. In addition to the successful trials of the *New York*, *Detroit* and *Bancroft* (the latter has been commissioned and the *New York* and *Detroit* will be during the summer), the battleship *Massachusetts* is to be launched on June 10, the *Indiana* and *Ram* have been, the *Montgomery* and *Machias* will soon have their official trials and will doubtless be in commission during the present year, the battleship *Oregon* will be launched during the summer and the *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh* will probably be ready for trial before the end of the year. The *Castine* and *Marblehead* will also be ready for trial in the early autumn. Altogether the present season is a busy one in the shipbuilding line and is showing in a forcible way the fruits of the work of previous years.

THE promptness displayed in appointing a successor to General Sutherland bears out what we said a few weeks ago about the purpose of the appointing power to select in advance appointees in all cases where vacancies can be anticipated by retirement. It is true that Commodore Dewey's successor has not yet been appointed, but it is also true that Commodore Dewey is still in charge of the Equipment Bureau. His resignation has been held in abeyance until his successor is named, which may not be until the beginning of the new fiscal year.

"MEMORIAL DAY," May 30, 1893, was as appropriately and patriotically observed as any of its predecessors, in almost every section of the country, and the lapse of twenty-eight years since the great struggle closed does not seem to have dimmed the ardor of the surviving veterans, still a numerous body. The Army and Navy, as usual, rendered efficient co-operation in their respective localities, and added interest to the parades, etc., incident to the occasion.

It is understood that an order will be shortly issued turning over the Naval War College to the control of Captain Bance, and permitting the college buildings to be used in connection with the home training station, except during the few weeks when college is in session. The present facilities at the Naval Training Station were always inadequate and are especially so now that Congress has increased the number of apprentice boys.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD is in Chicago visiting the World's Fair, and a guest of Mr. J. W. Doane. In inspecting the "Columbian Guards" he found the members wanting in efficiency and discipline to such an extent that he telegraphed the Secretary of War for an additional detail of Army officers to put the Guard on a better footing. The Secretary of War was of the opinion that too many Army officers were already on duty at the Fair, but is disposed to approve of General Schofield's request. The private opinion of the Army officers who compose the staff of the Guard and command the companies is said to be not very complimentary to the uniformed rustics as a military body, and the officers almost despair of being able to bring them up to the military standard attained by the privates of the Regular Service. The task of the officers is not a pleasant one.

THE height of absurdity in red-tapeism would seem to have been reached in the rules followed at the Treasury Department scrutinizing an officer's accounts in reference to his travelling allowances. First came the decision that the use of a sleeping car by an officer, travelling on duty, should be paid for "for night travel only." Next followed the demand that an officer, in addition to his certificate as to the use of a sleeping car "for night travel only" should certify as to what hours of the night he used it. No other public servant is thus treated, and why should a discrimination be made against the Army officer? Why should not his certificate in default of some specific charge of fraud, be sufficient? If he certifies that he used a sleeping car "for night travel only," does it make it any stronger to return it to him to have the particular hours of the occupancy stated? If he falsifies in one case he will in the other. If his first statement is true, it ought be sufficient.

NOW that Commodore Walker has been detached from sea service we hope that our good friends of the *New York Times* will have surcease of sorrow on the subject of the celebrated "pull," supposed to be possessed by the late Acting Rear Admiral. Still, the *Times* has found consolation in its grief from the opportunity given to expend a large amount of brilliant writing upon the Commodore. We fear that its labors are not yet ended. A man of so much energy, experience, and ability as John G. Walker is always in danger of breaking out with a "pull." The *Times* should, therefore, remember that unceasing vigilance is the price of liberty. Let it detail one of its most skillful reporters to watch the Commodore. Such a man is not wholly safe even when apparently enjoying a leave of absence.

IN our statement of the relative number of officers and men in the American and British battalions at the shore naval parade of April 28, which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of May 18, we accidentally overlooked officers of H. M. S. *Australian* and *Magicienne*, whose names appear elsewhere in this number. Adding these, twenty-two in all, we find that the Americans had sixty-one officers to fourteen hundred men, or one officer to twenty three men, and the British fifty-three officers to six hundred and fifty men, or one officer to twelve men. This includes the two paymasters and two surgeons

and two naval cadets of our Navy, two sergeants of U. S. Marines and the six petty officers with the British battalion.

APPROPOS to the current talk about officers seeking easy duty, etc., the Washington Post justly says: "The truth is that we have not in the whole country a more faithful, conscientious and deserving class than that composed of the Army and Navy officers. Among them, as among every other class, there are, of course, individuals here and there who shirk arduous service and spend their time and energy in quest of sinecures. But the majority are honest, manly and self-respecting fellows, who ask nothing better than to do their duty, and who would scorn to evade it, no matter in what form it came. They are poorly paid, they waste their manhood and their vigor in vain waiting for promotion, whose lives in active service are given to alternate drudgery and peril, and who, in the intervals of their departmental assignments, are made the target for every shallow demagogue and envious gossip who wants to fire a spitball for effect."

The following letter of commendation to Admiral Gherardi from Secretary Herbert will be read with interest. It is a letter warm with praise, but every word well merited, for too much cannot be said of the Admiral's skilful management of the most extensive naval demonstration since the war:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1893.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi:

SIR: Upon issuing the order detaching you from command of the Department desires to express its high appreciation of your efficient and valuable services while exercising the command from which you are now relieved. Since the creation of the rank you so honorably enjoy, no officer of the United States Navy has ever held command of a fleet for so long a period as that which will be terminated by the Department's order of this date. You have had the singular felicity of closing your career as fleet commander by successfully conducting an international review and land parade at once unique and in many respects unprecedented. The Department congratulates you upon the manner in which you have discharged the difficult and delicate duties imposed upon you by this undertaking. With best wishes, I am, yours respectfully,

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

The completeness and efficient appearance of the Ambulance Corps of the Regular Army, at the Memorial Day parade in New York on Tuesday last, under command of Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. Army, were much commented upon.

The body of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederacy, was re-interred at Richmond, Va., on May 31, with great pomp. Confederate veterans, companies of militia, delegations of citizens, and children took part in the parade and ceremonies.

We are indebted to Adjutant General Williams for a compendium of General Orders from the A. G. O., amending the Army Regulations, down to G. O. 31, of 1893. The volume is handy, but a new edition of the Regulations, revised to date, would to many be a sweet boon.

MATTERS of personal interest have always received much attention from our New York contemporaries and one of grave reputation is at present "taking the cake" with such items as "The Princess of Wales chafes under the ease with which the fair May of Teck is off with the old love and on with the new," and "Queen Victoria is especially skillful in making omelets, while the Princess of Wales excels in making tea and buttered toast."

The invitations to the reception given by the Spanish Princess in New York May 30 read as follows:

By command of her Royal Highness the Infanta Eulalie, Commander Charles Henry Davis, United States Navy, representing the President of the United States near the person of her Royal Highness, has the honor to request your presence at Hotel Savoy, Tuesday, May 30, 1893, at 5 o'clock.

Would it not have been better to word this invitation more in accord with American precedents? The enemies of the Services are always waiting for an opportunity to shy at them because of their supposed aristocratic proclivities, and the Constitution by par. 7, Sec. 7, Art. 1, has declared the national hostility to everything in the nature of subservience to a foreign prince. Of course in this case no harm is done, but where a matter is of no consequence it is wisest to consider popular sentiment. The prejudice in this country against aristocratic assumptions of all kinds is a sound and healthy one, and it should be considered by officers of the Army and Navy. It would have been quite as easy to have said: "In obedience to the wishes of her Royal Highness," or something to that effect. It is very important under our system of popular government to consider the wishes, and even the prejudices, of those that wise ruler Abraham Lincoln called "the plain people."

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Mr. Howard Webster, father-in-law of Comdr. O. F. Heyerman, U. S. N., is reported.

Mr. WALLACE M. SHIELDS, a nephew of General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., died May 20, at the General's country residence near Washington, D. C.

Mr. THOMAS WHITESIDE RAE, who died suddenly at Worthington, N. Y., May 27, was appointed third assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, in 1861, rose to first assistant engineer, and resigned in October, 1877. He was a son of the Rev. Luzerne Rae. The funeral services took place at Worthington on Memorial Day, after which the remains were taken to Champlain for interment.

The Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Captain Charles Hay, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., says: "With the knowledge of an impending death ever present for long months prior to his decease, he performed his duties with the stoicism of the true soldier to the last moment, and passed away from among us with the calmness befitting the calling of his life. Without a blot upon his escutcheon he died, as he had lived, faithful and courageous to the end."

GENERAL RALPH WILSON KIRKHAM, a distinguished veteran of the Mexican War and War of the Rebellion died May 24, at Oakland, Cal., aged seventy-three. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1842 and in 1854 was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, and resigned February 10, 1870, and went to California. He received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for his gallantry in the Mexican War, and of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General for his services during the War of the Rebellion. In the latter period of his life he acquired wealth, and was considered one of the large capitalists of California. He possessed a very fine library, remarkable for the number of military works it contained.

The Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Captain William Whitehead, U. S. Navy, says: "He was mainly, straightforward, outspoken and honest. A thorough seaman, he took care to keep pace with the progress of his profession, and was 'equipped for any duty.' His services during the war and the appreciation of their value by his superior officers have been mentioned in the brief record of his career already given, but those who served with him off Charleston will recollect the impression his conduct and demeanor in those stirring times made upon his associates. Young, gallant, sagacious, he was the type of the perfect naval officer. He inspired confidence and won admiration; the men as well as the officers shared the latter, for the sailors knew that in Whitehead they had a sympathetic friend who was interested in their welfare and their comfort."

The Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Gen. Frederick Tracy Dent, U. S. Army, prepared by Col. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., recounts his distinguished services, and says:

In all the great achievements of our greatest soldier, civil as well as military, we find our late Companion, Dent, close by his side, rendering loyal support as confidential aide-de-camp or private secretary. In fact these two life-long friends and comrades had many qualities in common. Both were distinguished for the simplicity in their tastes and habits, for gentleness, unflinching trust and loyalty towards their friends, and for modesty amounting even to diffidence in public. As the tired child turns from his toys and playmates to his mother's lap for sympathy and rest, Grant in his last days turned away from the luxuries of the crowded city to the simple cottage on Mt. McGregor, and found rest in the lap of the everlasting hills. So Gen. Dent, in the feebleness of age, delighted to turn away from this busy city to seek rest in the orderly quiet of Fort Logan, where he could see the flag and the uniform, and hear the familiar tramp of armed men. He even caused himself to be wheeled in a litter to the garrison parade that he might witness the military exercises and manoeuvres, and seemed to regain something of his lost youth, as the old war horse is aroused to new life by hearing the familiar bugle calling to the charge.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The manufacture of cordite for the use of the Army in India will first be established at Ishapur on the Hooghly and at Kirkee.

In 1870 France had seventy-two guns to thirty-nine battalions in an Army Corps, and Germany eighty-four guns to twenty-five. Since then both France and Germany have raised the number of their guns to 120, and France has reduced her Infantry to twenty-five battalions. England, on the other hand, has increased her Infantry from twenty-one to twenty-five battalions, and reduced the guns from ninety to eighty-four.

Three hundred and twenty-six pieces of ordnance were supplied in 1892 to the British land service, and of these, 95 were 12-pounders. This particular nature of gun was designed at the Royal Gun Factory, but of the 95 turned out in the year, only 44 were made at Woolwich, the balance being divided between the great firms of Armstrong and Whitworth. The Woolwich 12-pounder costs £248 16s. 9d.; the Armstrong £293 19s. 5d.; and the Whitworth £308 4s. 2d. The exigencies of the service frequently demand a greater output than the Woolwich factory is equal to. It is, therefore, a great source of strength and security that we have firms to fall back upon, possessed of the plant, capital and science capable of supplementing the work of the Government establishment, and when we consider the difference of conditions and circumstances, we may be prepared to pay, at times, a higher price to the private manufacturer. But it is not always so. Sometimes the Woolwich work is the dearest, as, for instance, in the case of the 6-inch gun. It costs £1,186 0s. 4d. at the Royal Gun Factory; £1,133 1s. 1d. at Messrs. Armstrong and Co.'s; and £1,078 1s. 1d. at Messrs. Whitworth and Co.'s. The cheapest gun in the land, service list is the 3-pounder Hotchkiss, costing

£81 2s. 8d., and the most expensive is the 13.5-inch, costing £10,668 15s. Both a cheaper and a dearer gun are, however, to be found in the naval list—the 3-pounder Hotchkiss there being £193 16s. 9d., while the 16.5-inch costs £19,513 11s. 4d.—Army and Navy Gazette.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

CONCERNING the question of extra duty pay to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, the Court of Claims, in the case of Sgt. Fagitt, now retired, who claimed extra duty pay for service as a schoolmaster, under Sec. 1612, R. S., the Court of Claims in a recent decision reaches this conclusion: "The duty of a schoolmaster is laborious and valuable to the community. Nevertheless the work of the schoolmaster is, in our opinion, not the class of 'labor' contemplated by the statute. Congress had in view manual or physical labor and not the intellectual labor of a schoolmaster. This conclusion is fortified by the fact that the statute pays an 'artificer,' or a non-commissioned officer detailed as an 'overseer,' 35 cents a day, and 'privates employed as laborers,' the lesser rate of 20 cents a day. The plaintiff is plainly not an 'artificer,' and the statute contemplates as a 'laborer,' first, a private, secondly, one receiving a lower rate of pay than a non-commissioned officer or an artificer."

The question has arisen as to whether an officer of the Navy, nominated for promotion and confirmed subject to examination is entitled to pay of the grade to which promoted in case the officer when subsequently examined, is found morally deficient and dropped from the Navy. It has been decided in the negative by the U. S. Court of Claims. The question arose in the case of L. P. Just, late Lieutenant, U. S. N., who was promoted while at sea in October, 1891, and dropped in 1893 on the recommendation of an Examining Board which found him morally disqualified for promotion.

Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, in the course of which he says:

The condition antecedent to promotion was placed upon the appointing power as well as upon the plaintiff, and as it had not been fulfilled, the plaintiff could not be promoted. Under these circumstances the doctrine stated in the case of *Le Baron* (19 How. 73) does not apply. While a commission was, in fact, signed (and not delivered) the Executive was without power to promote plaintiff at the date of its signature, and, if issued, it could not be held to take effect until after the action prescribed by sections 1476 and 1525 should have been taken in a manner favorable to plaintiff. After such action, the plaintiff, under section 1525, as far as pay is concerned, the promotion would relate back to the date when "he would have been entitled to it had he been examined and found qualified at the time so required by law or regulation."

Further power is given to the President to pursue the course taken by the Act of August 8, 1882, (Supp. Rev. Stat., Vol. 1, p. 377).

It is suggested that there is force in the fact that plaintiff was borne on the Navy Register as a Lieutenant; any argument based upon this fact is negated by the further fact that he was always thereon marked as "subject to examination." Nor does this case fall within the principle of the *Blake* case (103 U. S. R. p. 227) or *Hekey* case (109 U. S. R. p. 398); while it is true that Arms was upon the same day and under the same condition nominated and confirmed and a commission was signed purporting to promote him, vice Justice, it is also true that the President was without power to promote plaintiff in October, 1893.

In the case of *Annie M. La Tourrette*, executrix of James A. M. La Tourrette, late chaplain, U. S. Army, v. The United States, the Court of Claims rendered a judgment on May 22, 1893, in favor of the claimant for \$333.75. This case was at first, in April, 1891, decided by the same court in favor of the U. S., and now, after hearing argument from counsel on a new trial, the court, "on a review of the statutes," as they say, reverse their first decision. This case involves merely the question (to which about 30 chaplains, U. S. A., or their widows, children or heirs are interested), whether or not, for the purpose of now collecting arrears of pay, a chaplain, U. S. A., has been entitled (since 1867) to credit on his commission, for his increases of pay for length of service, his time of service as a chaplain to a post (under Sec. 18 of the act of 1838), in which time he held no commission. This question is somewhat analogous to the question involved in the *Whitcomb* case. It calls, however, for a construction of some different provisions of law and the case will, we learn, possibly be appealed by the Government to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the case of *Patterson and Wise*, executors of Chaplain Alpha Wright, U. S. A., v. The United States, recently decided by the Court of Claims, the same question was decided as in the *La Tourrette* case, but only for the purpose of determining whether or not pay already received could in equity and good conscience be retained by the officers; whereas, in the *La Tourrette* case this question is decided for the purpose of the officer now collecting this longevity pay, if not already received by him. The question involved was never passed on by any court till recently, but as a matter of fact the most of the chaplains drew their pay at the time of service, as the decision authorizes.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The recent visit to Ft. Sheridan, says the Chicago Tribune, of Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte and suite, Comte de Juvébury, a noted officer of the French Army and a graduate of Saint Cyr, the West Point of la belle France; Col. Heyl, an erstwhile commander in the Prussian Army and a blood relative of his Majesty William II., Emperor of Germany; and of other notables at the annual military of Europe, to inspect the manoeuvres of the American troops, filled the picture que territory of Fort Sheridan from the officers' mess to the great white barracks.

As a military escort of honor Capt. M. P. Maus, A. D. C., detailed from Washington to extend all government courtesies to the Duke of Veragua during his stay in America, and Capt. Schofield, A. D. C., brother of the famous General, accompanied the invited guests. On the special car was also Maj. Randall, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has seen a score of years' active service on frontier posts, and Capt. Heyl, U. S. A., now detailed in charge of the Army Exhibit of the Government at Jackson Park.

The troops in review, were battalions of the 15th Infantry, 1st Artillery, and 7th Cavalry. The 15th Infantry, eight companies was under command of Maj. Bailey, of the left of the line was the 7th Cavalry, under command of Maj. Baldwin. Troops B and K, the first under Lieut. Tompkins and the latter under Lieut. Brewer, made up the detachment from this regiment. Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, under Capt. Capron, represented the Artillery service.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Infantry, the post commander, was in the final salute the visitors were shown through the officers' quarters, the mess, barracks, and hospital stables. Col. Heyl, of Berlin, is quoted as saying: "I write to the Emperor what I have seen today, and tell him how the American Army is trained and quartered. The evolution, the parade, and review were little different from those now used in Germany, except I believe our manoeuvres have more what you might call 'sweep' to them, and show more impressively in parade, while, perhaps, not available for real service on the field. I never inspected better equipped military post."

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN.

(The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

For several years now the artillery has been on the legislative anxious seat. Legislation seemed probable during the last two sessions of Congress, and yet, with the close of the last session, there is, perhaps, greater confusion in the minds of Congressmen on the question of the reorganization of the artillery than ever before. There is little doubt that Congress would enact some law for the benefit of the artillery if there could be any unanimity of sentiment or views of military men in our country as to what is needed. As it is, the artillery is the most prominent military sick man we have to contemplate. It is afflicted with a chronic disease of long standing, which has affected its nerve and cerebral centres in such a way that it is not able to define its own malady nor to advise as to its treatment or the remedies necessary to restore it to health and vigor. There is a disorganization of faculties such that co-ordination and synchronism has become impossible. Each organ is bent upon pursuing its own sweet will, and, as a result, there is a condition analogous to an attack of St. Vitus's dance, affecting all the seven organs of sense, where there is abundant evidence of nervous manifestation, but all to no purpose.

What is needed for this patient now, above all else, is a physician. A man of good, strong common sense, such as the honorable chairman of the late House's Military Committee, who, knowing better than can herein be set forth the inability of the sick man to advise as to his own ailment or its treatment, will treat the poor patient as he ought to be treated, namely, pay absolutely no attention to what he says, except to consider it as a symptom, and of use in diagnosing. Such a one approaching the subject of coast defence with its pressing artillery problems, and the other artillery question connected with the field Army, can be trusted to do the best thing for both coast artillery and field artillery, for all calls for nothing but a clear, uninfluenced mind. In order to treat the patient properly it will be necessary for the physician to be chary about accepting advice as to treatment from those about the bedside interested in the demise of the patient, or that he grow no stronger. It is not attributing any humanity to certain staff corps, or others, to point out that, in some aspects, the artillery's welfare has seemed to be opposed to their interests, as judged by past lack of effort to help the sick man. The good physician should look above all suggestions coming from these interested parties as well as those coming from the patient himself, and treat the case solely according to his own views. In no other way is there hope for a restoration of the sick man to complete health.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

THE BLOUSE NOT WANTED.

(The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

Permit me to join my piping to the anti-blouse permit. It is a comfort to my soul that I never took my stock in the new pattern, and that those who are rapidly deserting their standard as is told by my friend of "No. 5, Hook and Ladder Co." It is an admitted fact that if the A. G. O. would permit an official expression of opinion to be collected and forwarded by the various post commanders "polling" their officers, that there would be a large majority vote to return to the old blouse. The change made was an expensive one, and to change back would, it is true, prove an additional expense; but the new pattern is a "continuing offence," and return would not cost as much as going forward. To mitigate the loss it is suggested that the braided hose be classed with the cape, authorized for non-occasional occasions, but not part of the uniform, so that we can wear out those we have. Unfortunately we may not petition the A. G. O., but hope that by means of the Service Journals, the notice of originating some change to relieve our present distress may be made too apparent to be ignored; if not, I fear we will have to learn to get used to black tape as we have become accustomed to red, and like the eels—used to it—like being fished.

PAR WEST, May 8, 1893.

THOSE INDIAN BREVETS.

(The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

The War Department appears to be in considerable quandary as to the carrying out of the act of Congress authorizing the President to confer brevet rank upon those officers who have been recommended, under the said law, for that distinction. The long space of time that has elapsed since these brevets were earned with the consequent changes of rank of the nominees adds to the difficulty of determining how the awards shall at this time be made. Subalterns have been promoted captains, captains have risen to field officers, and field officers have become colonels, and in some cases generals. When certain officers appointed to the staff corps have risen two or three grades above those held when they were recommended for brevets. This is the case in the Inspector General's Department. To brevet these officers upon their present grades would be unjust to those who have had no promotion since earning brevets, while to brevet them one grade upon a rank outgrown many are equally unsatisfactory. And now the question has arisen as to what shall be done in cases of officers who have died, whether the brevet commission can issue in case of an officer no longer living whether it can be regularly conferred and given to his heirs.

Why would it not be feasible and eminently practicable to give a medal—to be known as the "Distinguished service medal"—to all officers recommended for brevets under the law of Congress? The precedent could undoubtedly be established and a medal without special authority of law. The distinguished marksman's medal exists without sanction of statute law, and is a decoration much desired. How much more so would the medal herein proposed be valued and appreciated! In this way the Gordian knot of the awarding of brevets could be readily solved with more equal results than any system of distribution of brevets could, at this late day, be devised.

BREVET.

THE CHURCH CALL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

If the spirit of prophecy should ever come upon you, will you kindly announce to our country's defenders the prospects, if any, for the probable discovery, invention, composition, construction or adoption of a "church call," which shall be less funeral than that which now announces the hour when glad hearted and grateful worshippers may join in praise and adoration to Him from whom all blessings flow?

A CHAPLAIN GOES.

THE COMMISSARY AND THE SOAP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Many years ago there was a commissary officer, who, in closing his accounts, found that there remained "on hand" two pounds of soap. The case was not a new one. It had happened before, it has happened since. Things which are "on hand" are not always "in hand," and there is the rub. In a quandary, and yet sure he had not eaten the soap, this commissary ventured to drop it as "expended."

Did he flatter himself he would never again hear of the matter. (Herein lies the moral.) Vain imagination. It is said that General Sheridan, up to the day of his death, was periodically called upon to explain what had become of a certain mule collar, for which he had once been responsible as a lieutenant. Other correspondents, in this world of forgetfulness, may neglect us, but the bureau clerks—never.

However, not to digress and enlarge upon a subject which has been of interest to most officers, and has furrowed the brows and whitened the heads of not a few, in due course of time the commissary heard from Washington. He was called upon to render an explanation as to how he had expended the two pounds of soap. "Expended—to clean my papers" was the answer, and this settled the matter. Do you suppose his wit was appreciated? It is not to be presumed that it was, or he would have again heard of the affair. No, his answer must have been accepted literally.

ANON.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

ONE of the largest cases in The Century Company's room at the World's Fair is devoted to an exhibit of "how a dictionary is made." Beginning with a copy of the very earliest English dictionary, Bullokar's "English Expositor," printed in London in 1616, a half dozen of the important dictionaries of the past are shown, up to Bailey's, Johnson's, and the Imperial, the latter of which was the basis of the Century Dictionary. The exhibit includes a copy of the edition of Bailey's which was the first to include out, or "engraved schemes," as they are called on the title page. In order to picture the growth of the language, especially in scientific lines, each book is open at the words beginning with "micro," of which in the first dictionary there is but one word, "microcosmos," while in the Century there are eight pages of the compounds of "micro." These eight pages, from the first manuscript, through the various proofs (showing additions and corrections) up to the finished dictionary, form the exhibit, with the addition of plates, original pictures, engravings on wood, and the manuscript and proofs of the word "take." With the latter are the quotations and definitions, used and unused, handed in by readers. The entry under "take" occupies about 12 columns in the dictionary, but it will be seen that not more than half the material gathered was finally used.

The Century Company's exhibit includes a number of interesting manuscripts of well-known people, especially of Lincoln and Grant.

ENLISTMENT OF NAVAL APPRENTICES.

A CIRCULAR relating to the enlistment of boys in the U. S. naval service, was issued by the Navy Department, May 15, 1893. Boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. They must be of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits. Their height, weight and chest measure must be as follows: Fourteen years, 4 feet 9 inches, 70 pounds, 26 inches; fifteen years, 4 feet 11 inches, 80 pounds, 27 inches; sixteen years, 5 feet 1 inch, 90 pounds, 28 inches; They must be able to read and write. No allowance will be made for travelling expenses whether accepted or not. Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers. They cannot become commissioned officers. Boys who have been convicted of crime cannot be enlisted. All boys enlisted will be rated apprentices, third-class, and receive \$9 per month. Deserving boys will be rated apprentices, second-class, at \$15 per month, after they shall have completed their tour of service in a cruising training ship. Properly qualified apprentices shall be rated apprentices, first-class, at \$21 per month, after they shall have served one year in cruising ships of war. All apprentices receive one ration per day, and an outfit of clothing not exceeding in value the sum of forty-five dollars. Apprentices will be transferred to fill vacancies in seagoing vessels as they become proficient and their services are required. Upon the expiration of the enlistment of an apprentice, he will, if recommended, receive an honorable discharge, and upon re-enlistment within three months from date of honorable discharge he will receive three months' extra pay of his rating when discharged, a continuous-service certificate, and an addition of one dollar per month to his pay. Applications for enlistment may be made to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, or to the commanding officer of either of the following named ships: U. S. S. Richmond, Coaster's Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I.; U. S. S. Minnesota, foot of West 59th street, North River, New York City; U. S. S. Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; U. S. S. St. Louis, Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.; U. S. S. Dale, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; U. S. S. Michigan, Erie, Pa., or during her cruises upon the lakes, and such other vessels as may from time to time be designated for this service. Apprentices will be sent to the Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island, as soon after enlistment as practicable.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

HALLETT AND Co., navy agents and bankers at London, have suspended, which has caused a sensation in military and naval circles at the West End, as many officers are depositors with the company, but commercially the failure is of slight importance.

An attempt was made recently to sell the shipyard of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, on the Thames, but the bidding did not reach the reserve price of £20,000, and the works were accordingly withdrawn from the sale. When the business was taken over by a company, and Mr. Samuda passed away, the prosperity of the famous yard began to decline, with disastrous results to the shareholders.

THE *Revue du Cercle Militaire* gives the following particulars regarding the ages of the German Generals. Of the 16 Prussian army corps commanders, as distinguished from the Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurtemberg corps, 8 are between 60 and 70 years of age, and 8 between 50 and 60. Thus 1 is 63, 1 is 67, and 1 is 65, 3 were born in 1829, 2 in 1832, 3 in 1833, 1 in 1834, 1 in 1835, and 3 in 1836. Of the division commanders only 1 is over 60 (64), 1 was born in 1833, 3 in 1834, 6 in 1835, 7 in 1836, 4 in 1837, 4 in 1838, 4 in 1839, 2 in 1840, 1 in 1841, 1 in 1844, and 1 in 1851. Among the brigade commanders the oldest was born in 1834, 5 were born in 1838, 8 in 1839, 10 in 1837, 15 in 1838, 19 in 1839, 17 in 1840, 10 in 1841, 7 in 1842, 2 in 1843, 2 in 1844, and 1 in 1857. Of the governors and commanders of fortresses, 3 were born in 1831, 2 in 1832, 6 in 1833, 2 in 1834, 5 in 1835, 2 in 1836, 3 in 1837, 2 in 1838, 2 in 1839, and 2 in 1840. Of the generals who do not hold high commands of troops, 2 were born in 1829, 2 in 1831, 4 in 1832, 6 in 1833, 1 in 1834, 6 in 1835, 4 in 1836, 2 in 1837, 7 in 1839, 1 in 1840, 4 in 1841, and 4 in 1842. Thus the mean ages on January 1, 1893, were practically for corps commanders 60 years, division commanders 55 years, brigade commanders 52½ years, governors 57 years, and other generals 56½ years.

A serious military riot recently occurred at Aldershot, Eng. A trooper in the 20th Hussars named Lee was severely handled on Saturday in a Music Hall, by a number of other men, principally belonging to the Scottish Rifles, and the civil police, when interfering on his behalf, also came in for rough treatment. There was a ferment all through Sunday in the ranks of the 20th Hussars, owing to the treatment their man had received. After leaving the canteen on Monday night, a number of men of the 20th went to their quarters, where they were reinforced by others, and armed themselves with every kind of weapon. The warrant and the non-commissioned officers did their best to prevent them, but were powerless. Outside the men were joined by contingents from the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and, together there were between 300 and 400 men. Volleys of stones greeted the appearance of every Cameronian, barrack windows being smashed wholesale. The officers of the besieged battalion turned out, and used there utmost persuasion to keep the men inside, Lieut.-Colonel Lave himself being one of the most energetic. This prevented the most disastrous consequences happening, for had the Cameronians sallied forth there would have been terrible bloodshed. As it was a number of them were injured, and four were detained in hospital. The rioters went through several streets in the town, but did little damage, and, finally they went back to the parade grounds. By this time large pickets had arrived on the scene, and the whole of the 1st battalion West Yorkshire Regiment had been turned out, making a formidable force, which compelled the rioters to retire to the verandahs of their barracks, whence, after some further hooting, they eventually went to bed.

LETTERS from Zanzibar describe the part played by the bluejackets in the recent critical events at that place. When the news of the Sultan's death was brought to him, the Resident was giving a small dinner party to some naval officers. Immediately a signalman in the balcony flashed the information to the ships, and in about ten minutes 200 bluejackets had landed at the Custom House. Thirty marines landed at the Residency, and the naval officers, with Mr. Rodd, proceeded at once to the palace, where Gen. Matthews, had already arrived. One of the rival claimants had been let into the palace through a back way by the Sultan's sister, and had closed the door. Another was below with three or four hundred followers, and was about to attack the doors. A long gun was pointed at the heart of Gen. Matthews, which his body servant knocked up just as the tramp of the English marines was heard, and they came sweeping round the corner with the moon shining down upon their bayonets. At the same moment the doors of the Custom House flew open and the two hundred bluejackets marched out and quietly took possession of the square. Col. Hatch and the black troops had in the interval closed all the outlying approaches and patrolled the town. For a moment it seemed as if the Arabs would dispute the entry, but the sight of the marines calmed their minds. The Resident advanced and arrested the young claimant to the throne, and packed him off to his own house. The successor selected by Her Majesty's Government was then sworn in before the Council to abide by the conditions laid down by the Resident, and he was afterwards proclaimed Sultan in the presence of the populace.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

SAN FRANCISCO.

A NUMBER of the Army ladies stationed in San Francisco and the posts in the harbor have been entertaining most delightfully during the past four weeks of the perfect spring weather for which California is so justly celebrated. Mrs. J. V. D. Middleton, at the Presidio, was the hostess of a yellow luncheon given for ten Army ladies. Mrs. George E. Sage, at the same post, entertained her many friends at a tea and musical upon May 19, and the occasion is one which will long be remembered by all who took part. Friday, May 20, the officers' wives united at the Presidio in a farewell reception to Mrs. Brechemin and her daughter, Miss Lillian, who leave within a few days for their new home, Columbus Barracks. Mrs. Selden Day, in her beautiful Fort Mason home, entertained quite a party on the afternoon of May 24, with tennis, dancing and a supper served under the grand old trees of the Alameda. Mrs. Wm. Koedler also added to the Fort Mason gaiety by an exquisite luncheon the week before last, given in honor of Mrs. Middleton.

WHETHER or not Lieut. W. P. Edgerton will be Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy is still in doubt. It is decided by the Attorney-General that the office has no existence until July 1. This will require a new appointment, and it is reasonable to assume that it will be given to Lieut. Edgerton. The Second Comptroller believes that the acceptance of his appointment to the new office deprived Mr. Edgerton of his position in the Artillery but did not put him into the Academy. The Attorney General holds, on the contrary, that the acceptance of a position that does not exist is without effect. Fortunately Lieut. Edgerton has never resigned his line appointment and is now congratulating himself that he was too well up in his mathematics to cipher himself out of the Army. Moral: "It is better to be right than to be President."

GRADUATES OF THE ACADEMIES.

For the benefit of the fifty general officers of the future who graduate from the Military Academy on June 12, we give a list of vacancies, regimentally, in the grade of 2d lieutenant assured on June 30. There are forty-five in all. These include one each in the cavalry and infantry which will occur on June 30. Another may occur in the artillery by retirement under the thirty year service law, but as it is not assured we do not include it in the total. There are three vacancies on the limited retired list, with plenty of available material to select from, which, if filled before July 30, will swell the number of vacant 2d lieutenantcies to forty-eight, or only two short of the total number of graduates. The forty-five assured vacancies are as follows: Cavalry—One each in the 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th Regiments; three each in the 3d and 8th and two in the 9th—total, 12. Artillery—One each in the 1st, 2d and 3d—total, 3. Infantry—One each in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th—total, 50. It is expected that the three senior graduates—Cadets Kutz, Howell and Walker—will be assigned as additional in the Engineer Corps. There are now seven additional attached to the corps. General Casey has recommended that the number be kept at ten. The usual number of additional will probably be assigned to the artillery. It is probable that ten out of the fifty graduates will be assigned as additional. If this is done it will leave just enough vacancies to provide for the successful candidates from the ranks.

According to the report of the Medical Board, five of the final graduates of the Naval Academy failed in their physical examination. They are Cadets Moale, Lucien G. Smith, McLemore, Gross and Blount. The medical records of these young men are now being examined by the Surgeon-General, upon whose recommendation depends their future careers. If it becomes necessary to drop them it will relieve the Department of some embarrassment in finding vacancies for all the members of the line division. Serious doubt has arisen as to whether members of this division can be assigned to vacancies in the Engineer Corps. If it is held that they cannot, it would probably become necessary to drop several of the graduates for lack of vacancies, the physical disqualifications in the case of the five cadets named should be waved. At the present writing there are only thirteen vacancies in the grade of ensign and six in the Marine Corps actually existing. Two more are assured before July 1st by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Harmony and Commander Woodward. Four more in the line are possible by the retirement of Commander Wood, Lieut.-Commander Webb, Lieut. Salter and Ensign French. Lieuts. Fisher and Gulick are also likely to be retired for physical reasons. Eight more vacancies are thus possible, and if they occur will make a total of 27 available for the line division, which, minus the four seniors who will be appointed as naval constructors comprises 32 members. There are 20 vacancies in the Engineer Corps, an excess of thirteen over the number actually required for the engineer division.

TRIAL OF THE MONTEREY.

THE U. S. double turreted monitor *Monterey*, returned to San Francisco, Cal., May 31, from a two days' trial at sea.

The following telegram, dated May 31, just received by the Navy Department from the Chief Engineer of the *Monterey*, forwarded through the proper channel, ought to set at rest the malicious stories circulated about the machinery of the *Monterey*:

"Machinery worked very well. No water on journals. No leaks in boilers. Continuously in operation sixty-five hours. Power not as high as expected, due to inferior coal. Speed nearly thirteen knots."

A Herald despatch reports that the trial was a great success. Capt. Louis Kemp took the *Mon-*

terey over the bay Sunday afternoon, May 28, and steamed twenty miles due west, lying to a few miles this side of the Farallones. There were on board a number of naval officers and other guests, representatives of the Union Iron Works, a number of newspaper men and the following Naval Board of Inspection: Capt. H. L. Howison, Lieut. W. P. Gilmore, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Burnette, and Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, of Mare Island Navy Yard. The *Monterey* made a four hour run under forced draught Monday morning. She was not pushed to the limit, owing to the doubts about her boilers. She covered about sixty miles, the log showing an average of 12.3 knots an hour. This is probably less than her actual speed, as the log line was found to be badly kinked.

After the speed test the Inspection Board closely examined the boilers and engines. The two Scotch and four Ward boilers had been used, the pressure averaging during the run from 134 to 143 pounds. There was no sign of weakness or leakage. Not a bearing in all the complicated machinery had become heated. The men in the fire rooms stood two hour's watch and showed no signs of exhaustion.

The *Monterey's* navy runs were tested Tuesday afternoon, May 30. The 10 inch rifles in the after turret were fired first. A reduced charge of 200 pounds of powder was first used, with a 430-pound projectile, and then the full charge of 253 pounds of powder was tried.

The recoil of the 10-inch guns, fully charged, was thirty-seven inches.

The 12-inch rifles, "Big Betsey" and "Alice," were pointed seaward, and tried in succession with 335 pounds of powder each, and projectiles weighing 830 pounds. The noise was indescribably great in all parts of the ship, but not the slightest damage was done. The glassware in the pantry rattled, but not a piece was cracked. The men declared they had not been injured in any way. The recoil of the larger guns was 41 inches with 335 pounds of powder and 44½ inches with 400 pounds.

The *Monterey* returned to port early and went up to the Navy Yard, where hydraulic tests of her boilers will be made.

THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is with hesitation I ask to make some remarks on the communication of "Junius, Jr.," in your issue of May 6. Possibly it would be better to leave pseudonyms' grows unanswered, but they sometimes do harm. I deeply love the Military Service Institution; and without its Journal it would scarce have any reason for existence. Its lecture course was abandoned long since, and without lectures or journalistic organ, *cui bono*?

It was our first organization which attempted to systematize effort for progress in military knowledge in our American Army. It has done much in making some return to the foreign people for what we have been forced to borrow from their older and richer experience; also it has done all that our Army would let it do to bring the best military information applicable to our wants before our Regular and State troops.

So far as the situation admits, the Executive Committee appears to be well constituted. A desideratum in its composition is the practicability of regularity in attendance on its meetings. Its present form is of one engineer; one judge-advocate; one adjutant-general; two cavalry; two artillery; two infantry; two quartermasters; one ordnance; one to represent past commissions; one subsistence; one paymaster; one inspector-general; one professor of Military Academy; one surgeon. No corps appears to be neglected, and without "Junius, Jr.," should encumber it with proportionate representation. I cannot see how he could better it. The Publishing Committee consists of an engineer, an inspector-general, an infantry, and an artillery officer—the assistant editor.

It certainly will be news to Generals Rodenbough and Fry—who nursed the bantling through its infancy, who have tided it over half a dozen of crises where financial failure and cold acceptance threatened its callow life—to be told that if they had had "the savior" to have made it a monthly publication it would have been a success. Since the change in the editorial chair most of the journal's financial success is due to the remarkably increased membership from the National Guard. Possibly these officers are too ignorant to discover that "one corps has been thrust to the front and built up at the expense of another."

Does "Junius, Jr." know what a percentage of subscribers an increased price of a publication will cut off? Will the journal, would the journal at any time have got more infantry subscribers by leaving out all matter pertaining to other corps, and building up the infantry at their expense, and by publishing monthly, and at a necessarily increased rate? None of the infantry officers on the Institution's executive or publishing committees of the past have thought so. The reasons that have accounted to the officers of the Institution for the relative indifference of the infantry to the journal (if such exists) are first, the fact of the distance of its main body from the headquarters of the Institution; second, that its officers, by reason of their frontier duties, have been more or less indifferent to the general progress of the profession. To these may be added probably a slight contempt for the office theorists who may assume to select instruction for them, the practical soldiers—"the bone and sinew," etc. All socialism is not confined to the arbiter, neither; some remote officers have said that the Institution was a scheme to give some men a soft thing. Of course the crass stupidity of this would fit its authors for savior-like journalism.

Since my late arrival as a visitor at Fort Monroe, I have satisfied myself that the artillery does need a periodical for itself. All that an artillery officer should have at his command, excerpted from foreign works or of home investigation and which can best be communicated through it, would too much encumber a general military journal. If the little coefficient of rat tail file-friction that is imposed on "Junius, Jr.," through the Journal M. S. I. revolts him, what would the regular dose do from the Journal of the U. S. Artillery? Whether the cavalry or the infantry need a special organ or not is for them to say. It has been a standing complaint of the past editors of

the J. M. S. I. that they could get little out of the Army officers by importunate begging for regular contributors, and have never before heard Junius, Jr.'s reasons for the neglect offered. It is now clear that the Journal's editors do not know how to conduct the magazine, but then that is the same with every periodical one hears of: we could always do better, you know. As "Junius, Jr.," has pledged himself to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL alone, another hope of success to the Institution is gone.

The infantry, if chary of its confidence in the Institution, has nevertheless contributed to it its full share and among the best of its Prize Essays.

The "conduct" of the Institution may be the key to the necessity for an infantry organ, special. That is, open an association to the governance not of such officers as may be present on duty and who are willing to serve for the honor alone, but open it up to special details for those who want soft places and whose political pole can take the permission. Before this obtains in the M. S. I. I hope to see it go under. New York Harbor is our national centre. It is the place for a central organ. It is the place as was foreseen by the original charterers for the headquarters of the Institution. The conduct of the Journal, whether in the hands of a retired cavalry officer or of an active artillery officer, can challenge just criticism for catholic fairness to all arms.

I cannot find the number of the journal containing eight original articles, five of which are on artillery subjects. One in each is all I find, for this year at least. Tidball's articles are historical and of the first class of history. Their disregard will just leave our future infantry generals as ignorant of the uses of field artillery as they were in the last war.

In the second part of the journal I find many artilleryists discussing moot points, but so do I also find cavalry and infantry doing the same. I hear of none crowded out to make room for the artillery discussions.

Now, I think I express the sentiments of the Military Service Institution in advising—

I. If any arm needs a special organ, let it establish one, by all means.

II. After it is established, if any good advice or practical information can be given which would help the M. S. I. to success, let it be given in friendliness not in peevish snarl.

III. If anybody wants its editorial position let him apply for it at once. I can assure him that if he has any pull worth talking about he can fetch it, in case the Institution will elect him; because the incumbents have no pull and will make no fight. Go in, "Junius, Jr."

JOHN HAMILTON, Col., U. S. A., retired.
FT. MONROE, May 8, '93.

LATE NAVAL ORDERS.

JUNE 1—Lieutenant P. J. Werlick and Ensign W. S. Sims, to the Philadelphia June 8.

P. A. Surgeon F. A. F. Weber, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Ensign L. H. Chandler, to Coast Survey June 8.

JUNE 1—Lieutenants Commander C. H. Arnold, as member board of inspection merchant vessels, New York, and ordered to Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant A. A. Ackerman, from the Philadelphia, June 8, granted two months' leave and then to duty bureau of ordnance.

Lieutenant E. F. Leiker, from Columbia from Works, June 6, and ordered to the Concord.

Lieutenant P. V. Landale, from the Philadelphia, June 8, and granted three months' leave.

Ensign Joseph Strauss, from the Concord June 8 and ordered to the Ordnance Bureau.

Ensign M. L. Miller, from the Philadelphia June 8 and ordered to the Cushing.

Ensign C. M. Kaeffer, from the Naval Academy June 6 and ordered to the Philadelphia June 8.

Ensign H. A. Field, from the Cushing and ordered to the Yorktown.

P. A. Surgeon L. W. Spratling, from the St. Louis and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

A court-martial consisting of the following officers has been appointed to meet at Norfolk next Tuesday for the trial of Lieut. V. S. Nelson, of the Charleston, on charges of drunkenness: Capt. Merrill Miller, Comdr. Elwin P. White, Comdr. R. P. Leary, Lieuts. W. W. Raisinger, N. E. Niles, Geo. P. Colvocoresses and W. L. Cottman, with Lieut. L. W. T. Moller, M. C., as judge advocate.

CIVIL ENGINEER T. C. McCULLOM, U. S. N., is on duty at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. J. J. Eaton, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N., is at the "Riggs Cottage," Newport, R. I.

The report of the Magazine Gun Board, bearing the official approval of the Ordnance and Fortification Board, has been received at the War Department. It is now before the Secretary of War, who, it is expected, will approve the recommendations and directed that the manufacture of the Krags-Jorgensen gun be proceeded with without further delay.

The new gunnery drill book, revised by Comdr. C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., to embody instructions in handling 10, 12 and 13-inch guns, has been put to press and will shortly be issued to the ships of our Navy for the benefit of the gunnery crews. The last book issued related only to the rapid-fire and high power cannon up to 8-inch calibre.

WHILE the Yorktown, Bennington and Concord still remain unassigned the indications point to the following distribution: Yorktown, Pacific; Bennington, Europe; Concord, South Atlantic. Comdr. G. F. Goodrich has been selected to relieve Comdr. Elwin White, in command of the Concord, and Comdr. C. W. Thomas to relieve Comdr. Bradford, in command of the Bennington.

As a result of the report made by the Mathew Board Secretary Herbert has decided to make all repairs of vessels of the China as well as the Pacific station at the Mare Island Navy Yard. With slight additions to the construction and steam engineering plants, aggregating in cost about \$1,000,000, and an improvement in such facilities at an estimated cost of about one million dollars, the board considered that the Mare Island Yard will be equipped for all the work that may be required of it.

grade. Following a very creditable review came the inspection and out of an aggregate membership of 286 only six men were absent. The following table shows the figures:

	Present.	Absent.	Total strength.
Field.....	2	—	2
Staff.....	2	—	2
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Company D.....	49	1	50
Company A.....	74	1	75
Company B.....	73	2	75
Company C.....	74	1	75
Totals.....	280	6	286

After inspection companies were marched to their rooms where knapsacks were unslung and battalion reformed for parade, which was taken by Maj. Stapole and proved a first class ceremony. The general appearance of the battalion during the evening was very creditable.

Fourth New Jersey.—Colonel Abernethy.

The regiment was paraded for muster and inspection on Wednesday evening, May 24, at the armory in Newark, N. J. The command paraded five companies. Three additional companies have been recruited, which make eight companies. The regiment was inspected by Major Charles Boltwood, assisted by Capt. Wallace, A. D. C. The inspection shows great improvement in drill and set up of the men, and considerable pains had been taken in recruiting desirable men. The following is the report of the inspection:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Off.	Men	Tot. Agg.
Field and Staff.....	10	—	10	1	—	11
N. C. Staff.....	—	6	6	—	2	2
Co. A.....	3	72	75	—	5	5
Co. C.....	3	49	52	—	18	18
Co. D.....	3	57	60	—	4	4
Co. E.....	3	52	55	—	3	3
Co. F.....	3	57	60	—	5	5
Totals.....	25	293	318	1	37	38

Co. B was mustering in service with 54 men and Co. G with 63 men. Co. H will be mustered in as soon as a new order is issued for that purpose.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Massachusetts.—Arrangements have been made with the Massachusetts Rifle Association by which the Naval Brigade have the use of the range on Tuesdays after June 17. The City of Boston, which provides this range for the 1st Battalion should see that her militia companies receive more attention and consideration than they have in the past from the Association to whose expenses they are the largest contributors.

California.—In reply to a request from the Naval Battalion of California that the U. S. S. *Alliance* be placed at its disposal as a drill ship, the Navy Department has written that the *Alliance* is on sea service and consequently unavailable. The letter continues, however, with the following recommendation: The U. S. S. *Pensacola*, now at the Mare Island Navy-yard, could be loaned to the State of California for the purpose of the instruction of the Naval Militia. This department is ready to grant a request for its use by the Naval Militia if made by the Governor of the State, provided the ship be returned to the Navy-yard immediately upon request of this department to that effect. Should, however, wharf privileges for the *Pensacola* be granted in San Francisco by the city, the department will use the ship as a receiving ship for the enlistment of men for the Navy, detailing a suitable complement of officers and men to care for her, and grant the Naval Militia of California the privilege of using her as a drillship at such times as may be convenient or practicable.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 31, 1893.

ALL of the many possible and impossible projects for a military display at the World's Fair this summer have finally fallen through, and now our visitors from foreign lands will be permitted to return to their homes with the idea that Americans are a very peaceable and peace-loving people, who are so busily engaged in their scramble for the almighty dollar that they have no time to devote to patriotic pursuits in the way of military display.

Many of the schemes proposed were entirely impractical, but others were not, and with some little encouragement from the World's Fair management could have been made a success. This encouragement has been lacking, however, the Fair officials having shown by their actions that they did not desire any military features in connection with the Exposition.

Grounds for a model camp—large enough to accommodate 5,000 men at a time—to be used by the troops of the various States, was secured by a committee appointed by the Illinois National Guard Association. But this idea, probably the best of the many proposed, had to be abandoned because the directory refused to even give the project official recognition, saying that the Exposition was intended only for a display of the arts of peace.

Hostility to the Guard was again shown on the opening day when the 2d Infantry, I. N. G., at the invitation of Col. Rice, the commander of the Columbian Guard, and much against the expressed wishes of the directory, assisted in preserving order among the 400,000 present. For this service they received not so much as a "thank you." The 15th Infantry, of the Regular Army, was at the grounds that day also, and it is said they were treated no better than the State troops.

Illinois troops will not be entirely excluded from participation in the Fair, however, as the State Legislature has made an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of a two days' trip to Chicago some time in the fall. The date has not been definitely decided upon yet.

Decoration Day was observed as usual in Chicago. The military parade was not as large as formerly owing to the inability of the 15th U. S. Infantry, and the 1st Infantry, I. N. G., to participate. The Fifteenth was not present owing to a lack of money available for transportation purposes. The regiment has made several trips from Ft. Sheridan to the city during the past winter, and it seems that the money that can be used for this purpose has been exhausted.

The 1st Infantry was not in line because the men had no arms. Since their disastrous fire on April 24, when the regiment's handsome home and everything it contained was burned, the colonel has been unable to secure new guns. In speaking of the parade, Col. C. R. E. Koch said:

"Not to participate in this Decoration Day parade will be a great disappointment to the entire regiment, but it is utterly impractical. It is true we turned out on April 24 to act as escort to the President, without arms, but at that time the public knew we had not had time to get new ones. Now they would not understand as we do the reason for not having them, and rather than place the command in a position to be criticized, I will not allow it to parade."

The temporary quarters of the 1st at 1243 Wabash avenue have been leased for one year, by which time it is expected the armory will be rebuilt.

A few days ago I paid a visit to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show for the purpose of making a comparison between the American cavalry and that of England, France and Germany, and I was quite agreeably surprised. In every respect the American cavalryman in the show is far superior to his comrade-in-arms from across the Atlantic.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was present at the same performance which I witnessed, and while his visit was a surprise to the men, they were in splendid condition to receive him. He afterwards visited their quarters and complimented them very highly upon their creditable appearance.

Sergt. G. C. Pogue, Troop K, 6th Cav., and Sergt. W. Southmayd, Troop K, 6th Cav., are in command.

The 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments of Infantry, Battery A and Troop B will attend the regular annual encampment at Springfield during the summer. The dates for the encampments have not been announced yet. The 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Troop A and Battery D, all of Chicago, will not be ordered into camp this year on account of the World's Fair.

VARIOUS.

Col. R. H. Hall, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been detailed to attend the New York State Camp.

Capt. B. C. Thorn, Co. F, 23d N. Y., was elected major of the 2d battalion of that command on May 29. Gen. McLeer presided.

Major C. S. Burns, 12th N. Y., has received a very handsome sword, the gift of ex-Lieut. Charles Elliott Warren. Lieut. C. S. Smylie, of Co. B, was on May 29 unanimously elected captain of that company. Co. D have elected 3d Lieut. L. D. Banks 1st lieutenant and David Banks, from Co. K, 7th Regt., 2d lieutenant.

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Major G. B. Hart, 23d N. Y., has been presented with a full set of equipments and a handsome sword by the members of his old company.

Maj. Marcus P. Miller, 8th U. S. Artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampments of the Massachusetts Militia at South Framingham and Essex.

The 56th annual dinner of the National Lancers of Boston, Mass., Capt. Daniel K. Emerson, will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 14.

Capt. W. A. Cornell, Co. H, 8th N. Y., has preferred charges against Major Henry Channery for alleged using of profane language during an outdoor drill on May 25.

Dr. A. T. Weston, Deputy Coroner, and formerly assistant surgeon of the 23d N. Y., has been appointed assistant surgeon of the 12th N. Y., and Col. Dowd secures a valuable officer to his staff.

Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Vermont, has been appointed representative of the Palatine Insurance Company of New York at Burlington, Vermont.

A recent number of the *Rider and Driver*, of New York, gives a picture of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Mrs. Butterfield at the Pyramids, Egypt, Feb. 26, 1893. The General is seated on the camel Rameses 2d, and Mrs. Butterfield on a dromedary Phsedra.

Co. G, 7th N. Y., have elected Lieut. J. B. Dewson captain to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Capt. James C. Abrams to a majorship. Captain-elect Dewson has been connected with the 7th for more than 23 years, and is qualified in every way for his new office.

As a result of the partial examination of the books of the Victoria Mills, of which Col. Albert Mills, of the 8th Regiment, has been agent for nine months, the Colonel was placed under arrest on May 25. The expert, it is said, found a shortage of \$1,000, but the defalcation is supposed to be much larger.

Harold B. Thorne, secretary to Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, at 1st Brigade Headquarters, N. Y., will be married on June 7 to Miss Hyde. The ceremony will take place in St. Luke's Church, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 5 P. M. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Thorne's mother, no formal invitations are to be sent out.

Capt. W. H. Eddy, 47th N. Y., was unanimously elected major of the 2d battalion on May 25. He joined the regiment as a private in 1875, and has served in successive grades. Mr. Eddy has been a hard worker for the interests of the regiment, and his promotion is well deserved.

Commissions have been received at 1st Brigade N. Y. headquarters as follows: James C. Abrams, major, 7th Regt.; Chas. S. Burns, major, Newbold Morris and H. S. Clark, adjutants, and S. Schieffelin, commissary, 12th Regt.; H. H. Treadwell, and R. J. Daly, adjutants, and W. F. Carey, 2d M., 22d Regt.; W. A. Downs, lieutenant-colonel, 71st Regt., and Geo. E. B. Hart, major, 22d Regt.

Lieut. A. M. Tompkins, Co. B, 9th N. Y., was unanimously elected captain on May 29 and 1st Sergt. Heerdt was elected lieutenant. Capts. Lorrigan and Truman and ex-Adjutant Dechert have been nominated for the position of major of 2d battalion and an election will probably be held on June 8. The regiment hopes to go to Gettysburg July 1, 2 and 3, during the dedication of monuments to the soldiers of New York who fell there during the rebellion.

The 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Wendel, had a most enjoyable time at their outing at Fort Wendel on May 30. The members of the battery were present in full force, together with their relatives and friends, and amid the charming surroundings of old Fort George at 19th street and Amsterdam avenue, where Fort Wendel (as the hotel is known as) and its extensive grounds are situated. Among the guests specially invited were the Princesses Euilalia and Mayor Gilroy, and they missed an elegant time by not being present.

The athletic committee of the 45th Sep. Co., N. G. N. Y., of Cortland, challenges teams from any regiment, or company of the National Guard of this State, to contests with their tug of war or relay running teams; to take place not less than 30 or more than 30 days from the date of the acceptance of this challenge. A. A. U. rules to govern. In tug of war, weight limit 700 lbs. Time of pull, 5 minutes. Start standing. Relay race to be 4 relays of one-eighth mile each; teams, 4 men, all amateurs. Each contest for a trophy not cost less than \$50, and the championship of the National Guard. No one to be allowed to compete who has not been a member of the organization that he represents, at least 90 days.

Col. Dowd, 12th N. Y., directs the regiment to parade, in full uniform, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon, and one day's rations, for rifle practice at Creedmoor, L. I.,

as follows: June 12—Cos. I, A, K and B, Maj. C. S. Burns, 12th Regt., comdr. battalion; June 13—Cos. E, G and D, Maj. R. W. Leonard, 12th Regt., comdr. battalion; June 14—Cos. C, F and H, Capt. W. Content, 12th Regt., comdr. battalion. Assembly at the armory, for each battalion, will be promptly at 8.45 A. M. As general practice is restricted to the three days mentioned, the members of each battalion will be required to attend on the day designated for the practice of the battalion to which they respectively belong. The regiment is divided into two battalions, as follows: 1st battalion—Cos. B, C, D, E and F; 2d battalion—Cos. A, G, H, I and K.

Co. G, 12th N. Y., in command of Lt. Dyer, went on an outing to Staten Island on the evening of May 29, spending the night at Silver Lake and marching next morning through the country and finally turning up at South Beach, where the remainder of the day was pleasantly spent. P. C. Harriman, Co. K, 7th Regt., has been elected a 3d lieutenant of Co. G, 12th. He has a first class reputation, and gives promise of being a valuable addition to the regiment. Lt. Geo. L. Baker, Jr., Co. I, took a detachment, composed of men from Cos. A, D, H and I, to Staten Island on May 30 for an outing. Movement in the morning was made in a very creditable manner. They marched to Silver Lake, enjoyed some boating there, and afterwards marched to Clifton and St. George on route home. The trip was much enjoyed.

For this season at least, all the National Guard of New York ordered to the Camp of Instruction will be transported there by rail. Heretofore the troops of the 1st and 2d Brigades, together with several separate companies outside of these, have journeyed by boat, which, in some cases, was very unsatisfactory. Adj.-Gen. Porter, ever since he assumed office, has been desirous of effecting a change in the manner of transportation, and the only obstacle was the increased cost, the failure of the railroad company being much too high for the amount available to defray the many expenses of the State force. This year, however, the N. Y. Central and H. R. R. having agreed upon a rate satisfactory to Gen. Porter, he authorized a contract to be made with them for the transportation of the 1st and 2d Brigade organizations by rail. They will leave the Grand Central Depot on Saturday afternoon at 2.50 o'clock, and should arrive at Ros Hook at 2.15 P. M. Returning from camp, arrangements, it is intended, shall leave about 3.15 P. M. Although the journey by rail will entail an increased amount for transportation, the extra expense is fully warranted by the convenience and saving of time.

The annual field day and tilting tournament of the Essex Troop, or as it is now known, Cavalry Company A. N. G. N. J., took place in South Orange May 30. There was a large gathering of fashionable people, nearly 2,000 persons being present. The tournament was preceded by a luncheon served under the trees. When the tilting began each man rode three times through the list, 350 feet long. On the way he made a right cut at a leather head near the ground, took a suspended ring at the quarter point, made a high left cut at a wooden head, took the ring in the tierce point and made a cut at a high wooden head on the right. The objects were 75 feet apart. The time limit for going the full length of the lists was 15 seconds. Forty two troopers took part in the exercise. The highest possible score was 66 points or 23 each run. The first prize, a gold-handled sabre, was won by Pvt. Chauncey G. Parker, score, 41½ points. For the second prize, a pair of gold-mounted spurs, Charles Parker and Corp. John W. Tillard rode off a tie. Tillard won, making 46 points to Parker's 33½. The judges were George W. Hubbard, Henry Young, Col. P. T. Quinn, Gen. G. E. P. Howard, Lieut. W. L. Fish, and Col. A. Judson Clark. The timekeeper was Senator Robt. Adrian.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Two enlisted men of the 14th Infantry gave a grand full-dress ball in the garrison hall at Vancouver Bks., Wash., on May 10. The hall, which was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, was further made attractive by the fine display of regimental and National colors. The music, furnished by the regimental band under the leadership of its talented chief musician, F. T. Darcy, was all that could be desired. At the conclusion of the grand march, which was led by Col. and Miss Bessie Anderson, three cheers were proposed and given with a right good will for Col. Anderson. That the inner man was not forgotten was proved by the elegant supper provided. Indeed, nothing was left undone that could add to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Over 300 people were present and enjoyed dancing until the small hours in the morning. It would be useless for your scribe to attempt a description of the pretty dresses worn by the ladies. Suffice it to say that everybody had a good time and looked their best.

The new 110 ton gun from the Benbow has just been delivered at Chatham from Elswick.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.—The present Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, has a little over six years yet to serve on the active list before he will be retired for age.

School Teacher.—Your statement is meagre, but you seem to be entitled to extra duty pay during time post school is closed—May 1 to Oct. 31. Read decision in Circular S. A. G. O., of April 13, 1893.

N. C.—The saying, "You may fool some of the people all of the time, or fool all of the people all of the time," is credited to President Lincoln.

L.—There are no vacancies in either the Q. M. or Subsistence Departments at the present time. The next vacancy by retirement in the Q. M. Department will occur Feb. 11, '94; Subsistence Department, Sept. 20, '94.

S. O.—The next retirement for age in the Q. M. D. is that of Lieut.-Col. G. B. Dandy, D. Q. M. G., Feb. 11, 1894, and in the Subsistence Department, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, on Sept. 20, 1894.

J. E. C. asks: Has Secretary of War Lamont decided there shall be no more special details on recruiting service? Ans.—No. He is only opposed to the use of political influence by officers wishing to get away from their regiments.

U. asks: What chance have I for appointment as post Q. M. sergeant, and how long before appointments will be made? Ans.—An appointment will be made in July next. Your name will then come up for consideration, as your regiment is entitled to a chance on the next vacancy.

A. B.—Col. W. B. Remy, of the Marine Corps, was retired under Sections 1243 in connection with 1254, the former providing for retirement after thirty years service and the latter providing that officers retired from active service shall be retired "with the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement." Under the act of June 8, 1890, the President was authorized to appoint a judge advocate general with the "rank, pay and allowances of a colonel in the Marine Corps." Col. Remy was appointed under this act and the accounting officers held that as long as he was Judge Advocate General he had the actual rank of colonel and was entitled to be retired with the rank he actually held at the time of retirement as provided by Section 1254, R. S. The provisions of law relating to the retirement of chiefs of bureaus did not figure at all. The retirement was under the Army laws, Section 1622, providing that the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be retired in like cases in the same manner and with the same relative conditions in all respects as are provided for officers of the Army.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS.

MAY 27, 1893.

A VERY pleasant hop was given by the officers at this post last Friday evening at the Post Hall, the music being furnished by the 3d Cavalry orchestra. Among those present your correspondent noticed Col. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Lieut.-Col. George A. Furlington, Mrs. Miss Nona and Mr. George Furlington, Capt. Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss M. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Banister, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Knight, Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery, Capt. J. O. Mackay, Capt. T. H. Hardie, Lieut. Duran, Lieut. Rivers, Lieut. Carter, Lieut. Hedekin. Several ladies and gentlemen from our neighboring town of Laredo were also present. Refreshments were served at 11.30 P. M., and after midnight the participants took their departure. It is understood that a farewell ball will be given by the officers the earlier part of next month.

Company F, 18th Infantry, finished their target firing this morning and returned to the post in the forenoon. A new site for a target range has been offered to the Government near the I. and G. N. R. R., and about twenty-five miles from Laredo, and it seems likely that the offer will be accepted.

After June 1 the headquarters and troops will make the necessary preparations for their departure to their new stations.

CARRIC.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

SUNDAY, May 14, it was a religious red letter day at this post, says High Priest. The occasion was the annual visit of Bishop Brewer, of the Episcopal Church of Montana. At 10 A. M., Miss Eleanor McCaskey, youngest child of Capt. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, was confirmed with the customary ceremony, and 50 minutes later the regular morning service was held, during which the Bishop delivered an able sermon. In the evening there was a large congregation present and all entered heartily into the exercises.

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SEEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

In a letter from Annapolis, a correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

It certainly would not be considered advantageous by any other town to be told that its hotels were probably worse now than they were two years ago; that they were better before the war than they were in 1891, and that they were comparatively superb in 1791.

It is a great pity that there should be anywhere so little attraction to the tavern creature comforts as there is right here in the town, even in the one which calls itself "the leading hotel in Annapolis." Heaven save the mark, for this is not far from the famous "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, which hungry Marylanders always dream of. Yet it is so far from that home of all that is toothsome that the tavern-keeper has lost the art of entertaining.

He makes his bed of Spartan hardness, full of bummocks. He keeps his halls and reception rooms as dark and unattractive as dungeons. With strawberries selling in the market at a nickel a box, he will not touch them. The bay may swarm with fish, but he will have none of them.

If Annapolis expects to attract people it must provide better hotels for them. They should be attractive, not repellent.

There are some things about this commencement that the man who is not an academic cannot be expected to understand and which it may be impertinent to conjecture in print. For instance, hours after the group of young gentlemen who had been talking in the gloomy reception room of the Maryland Hotel had gone off presumably to be to dream of the "exams" and "re-exams," a light burned in an upper window and when a tolerably well-regulated watch indicated 3:30 and the glimmer of morning was creeping across Chesapeake Bay, sounds like these broke distinctly on the air:

"Go on, I am not in this trip."

"Three will do for me."

Then an earnest dispute, suggesting to the unsophisticated listener, disturbed and mystified in the night, a contradiction about some knotty problem in steam or navigation, or perhaps something in chemistry or electricity, then:

"Oh, hurry up; give me five. It's nearly eight bells."

"Well, I swear, there isn't anything in this for me."

More disputation in a low tone lost in a chorus of Annapolis roosters. Then a shout of:

"Oh, let's have a jack pot before we finish. It's time to go to bed."

Who shall say that these young men are not studious, or that they lack application in fathoming difficult problems?

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The programme for the 7th Quadrennial Congress of the Loyal Legion at St. Paul is as follows: Wednesday, June 7, the representatives will assemble at the room of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce at 9:45 A. M. Short addresses of welcome will be made by Hon. Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota, and Companion Hon. F. P. Wright, Mayor of St. Paul. The band of the 3d U. S. Infantry will play in the rotunda of the Hotel Ryan. At 3 P. M. Companions will view the parade celebrating the opening of the Great Northern Railroad to the Pacific Coast. At 8 P. M. a meeting will be held in honor of visiting members and their ladies at the Metropolitan Opera House. Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 A. M. special electric cars will leave the Hotel Ryan for Minneapolis, visiting Lakes Calhoun, Harriet and Minnetonka. In the evening the Minnesota Commandery will tender a reception to visiting Companions and their ladies at the Hotel Ryan. Friday, June 9, Companion Major A. Mackenzie, U. S. Engineer, has courteously tendered the U. S. steamer *Gen. Barnard* for an excursion on the Mississippi River, passing Fort Snelling, leaving foot of Jackson street, St. Paul, at 9:30 A. M. The headquarters of the Minnesota Commandery will be in the Ladies' Ordinary at the Hotel Ryan from Tuesday evening, June 6, to Friday, June 9.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Logan, Col. for absence from duty, etc., the reviewing authority, Gen. Wheaton, says: "The most notable features are the failure of the original record to show that the court and judge advocate were sworn, the imposition of an excessive sentence, the revision of the original record by interlineation and the awarding of a new sentence without revoking the

sentence first given. It may be said to the credit of the Service that very few records are received at these headquarters which illustrate to as great an extent as this one failure upon the part of both court and judge advocate to comply with existing orders and regulations. In view of the defects above noted the proceedings are disapproved."

In a G. C. M. case recently tried at Fort Huachuca, the reviewing authority, Gen. McCook, says: "The prosecution introduced documentary evidence in the form of certified copies, not under seal, of papers on file in the Surgeon-General's office. Copies of papers in any of the executive departments are admissible in evidence equally with the originals thereof when duly authenticated under the seal of such department (Revised Statutes, 852). Where copies are made evidence by statute the mode of authentication required must be strictly pursued' (Smith v. U. S., 5 Peters 302, and I Winter, 514). Exception not being taken to informalities is deemed to be waived; but to avoid delays incident to such objection, the judge-advocate should see that all documents are duly authenticated as required by law, before offering them in evidence. In view of the peculiar character of the evidence upon which this conviction rests, and of the doubt expressed by the post surgeon as to the prisoner's identity, coupled with his excellent conduct since enlistment, as testified to by his troop commander, the finding and sentence are disapproved."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Final Arrangements for the Sale of Tickets via the B. & O. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the World's Fair the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion tickets to Chicago and return, at all stations on its line, at low rates. Tickets will be on sale until November 1, and will be valid for return journey until November 15, 1893. They provide for a reduction of 20 per cent. below regular rates. These tickets will be valid only for continuous journey. Tickets at higher rates will be sold that will permit holders to stop over at Baltimore, Washington, or any other point, going and returning.

Besides the opportunity of visiting Washington, a privilege afforded by no other route, tourists via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will traverse the historic Potomac Valley, the theatre of the war between the States. At Cumberland they will be offered a choice of routes, via Pittsburg, or across the Allegheny mountains, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and via Deer Park and Oakland, the famous summer resorts. The scenery along the Baltimore and Ohio route is the most picturesque in America. Pullman accommodations may be reserved in advance of journey. For rates and information apply to nearest B. and O. ticket agent, or Chas. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

The Continental Iron Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have a contract for over 400 Corrugated Steel Furnaces for the boilers of the new American Line steamers now being built at the Wm. Cramp and Son's Ship and Engine Building Company's Works, Philadelphia, Pa. The same great concern have given an order to the Continental Iron Works for over a hundred corrugated steel furnaces for the new cruisers for the U. S. Navy, now under construction at their works, besides the furnaces for a steam yacht for which they have guaranteed great speed. The Continental Iron Works have a great many of these furnaces in progress for other marine and land boilers, besides constructing the welded steel steam pipes for the triple screw U. S. cruisers *Columbia* (better known perhaps as the *Pirate*) and *Minneapolis*.

For 40 years Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has stood the test for purity and its delicious bouquet.

A NEW spring has been discovered at Saratoga in May, 1892, and has been christened Victoria Spring. The carbonic acid gas in the water threw it to the height of twenty feet, when the drill struck it after penetrating 304 feet of solid rock. Experts have pronounced it a first class table water and its analysis shows it to be an excellent medicine for nervous prostration, inflammation of bladder and scalding. It is also a good kidney water and is unsurpassed for cleaning the system. It should be drunk freely between meals. In his letter accompanying the analysis of the water, Professor Maurice Perkins, of Union College, says "that there is enough of chloride of sodium to give the water a good taste but not so much as to make it acid. The quantity of the bicarbonate of sodium is above the average and it seems to me to be a most valuable constituent, giving the water a decidedly alkaline character." It certainly is full as deserving of success as any other of the springs in Saratoga. The spring is owned by Mrs. Margaret J. Lange of New York. Her son, Charles E. Lange, is the manager. D. Kennedy, who was for fifteen years connected with the Champion Spring, is superintendent of the bottling house. The main office of the spring is at No. 13 Grand Central block, where the water will be for sale all summer. Agencies have been established in New York, Albany and Troy. The success of the spring seems assured.

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BIRTHS.

NEWMAN.—At Fort Townsend, Wash., May 25, to the wife of Post Q. M. Sergeant H. W. Newman, a son.

MARRIED.

LEONARD—CLANCY.—May 30, at the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, Wm. J. LEONARD, U. S. Navy, to MINNIE CLANCY.

LUCAS—DANIEL.—At St. James Church, Wilmington, N. C., June 1, Lieutenant E. W. VAN C. LUCAS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to Miss AGNES DANIEL.

PARKER—RILEY.—At Washington, D. C., May 17, Mr. L. C. PARKER, son of Captain L. O. Parker, U. S. Army, to Miss MAGGIE RILEY.

DIED.

KIRKHAM.—At Oakland, Cal., May 24, General RALPH WILSON KIRKHAM, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

NICHOLSON.—At Hamilton, Va., May 22, Lieutenant JESUP NICHOLSON, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, son of Major Augustus S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps.

RAE.—Suddenly, at Worthington, N. Y., May 27, THOMAS WHITESIDE RAE, formerly 1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, son of the Rev. Luzerne and Martha Whiteside Rae, deceased.

SHIELDS.—On May 20, at the residence of his uncle, WALLACE M. SHIELDS, nephew of General Richard Coulter Drum, U. S. Army.

TRACY.—At Cornell University, N. Y., JOHN SALTER TRACY, eldest son of Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Tracy, U. S. Navy, retired.

WEBSTER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Colonel J. T. Sterling, Grove Island, Mich., May 30, Mr. M. HOWARD WEBSTER, father of the wife of Commander Heyerman, U. S. Navy.

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